The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5787 光緒三十四年五月初七號 FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1908. 五拜禮 號五月大英港香 $30 PER ANNUM. SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,120,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. KOBE. OSAKA. NAGASAKI. LONDON. LYONS. NEW YORK. SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU. BOMBAY. SHANGHAI. HANKOW. CHEFOO. TIENTSIN. PEKIN. NEWCHWANG. DALNY. PORT ARTHUR. ANTUNG. LIOYANG. MUKDEN. TIE-LING. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance
On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months .....5% p.a.
" 6 " .....4% "
" 3 " .....3% "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [23

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP .....GOLD $3,250,000 ABOUT MEX. $7,222,222
RESERVE FUND .....GOLD $3,250,000 =ABOUT MEX. $7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " " " "
3 " 3 " " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,378,375 (about £448,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Passeroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 3½% per annum,
Do. 6 do. 4% do.
Do. 3 do. 3½% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [26

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/-=$15,000,000
Silver $13,500,000
.....$28,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS.$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Chairman.
E. Goetz, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
E. G. Barrett, Esq. | E. Shellim, Esq.
C. G. R. Erodersen, Esq. | R. Shewan, Esq.
G. Friesland, Esq. | Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Slade.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | H. E. Tomkins, Esq.
C. R. Lenzmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH
MANAGER:
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1908. [24

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [78

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" " " 6 " ... 3½ "
" " " 3 " ... 2½ "

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [29

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin	Calcutta	Hamburg	Hankow
Kobe	Peking	Singapore	Tientsin
Tsinanfu	Tsingtau	Yokohama	

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank) — Berlin.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft — Berlin.
Deutsche Bank — Berlin.
S. Bleichroeder — Berlin.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft — Berlin.
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie — Berlin.
Robert Warschauer & Co. — Berlin.
Mendelssohn & Co. — Berlin.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne — Frankfurt a/M.
Jacob S. H. Stern — Frankfurt a/M.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907. [1

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL
SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.
STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.
Bath to Every Room.
Hot and Cold Water Throughout.
Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.
Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO—THE MANAGER & AGENT.

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI.....	MALTA ..... Capt. R. A. Peters.....	About 11th June.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SARDINIA..... Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R...	About 12th June.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DELHI ..... Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	13th June, Noon.	*See Special Advertisement.*
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	CANDIA..... Capt. O. Jones, R.N.R.....	About 17th June.	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	PALERMO ..... Capt. J. B. Ferguson	About 23rd June.	Freight only.

For Further Particulars, apply to
F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908. [7

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
(TELEPHONE 97).

NEW STOCK OF
LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.
MEN'S
SWIMMING COSTUMES
AND
BATHING SUITS
(ONE AND TWO PIECE).
NEW BATH ROBES.
CHRISTY'S BATH TOWELS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [88

Ask for
KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER.
And see that you get it.

Telephone No. 75.

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908. [40

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to
WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.
BARRETTO & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907. [41

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,
THE LATEST METHOD
of the
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY
23, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1907. [19

TSIN TING.
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.
STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.
REASONABLE FEES.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1904. [60

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "POWAN" 2,338 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.
REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.
Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. $5.00
Do do. do. do. Monday do. $6.00

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.
On SUNDAYS, the Company's Steamship "SUI-AN" will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M. Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.
Popular Excursion Rates as usual.
N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6

Hotels.

MACAO HOTEL.

SPECIAL REDUCED SUMMER RATES.

PER DAY.....$ 4.00 to $ 7.00 according to room selected.
" WEEK ..... 25.00 " 40.00 " " "
" MONTH..... 90.00 " 140.00 " " "

WEEK-ENDS—SATURDAY AFTERNOON to MONDAY MORNING $7.00 to $10.00.

Two Persons occupying One Room, will be charged A Rate and A Half only.

Children under 12—Half Rates.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR FAMILIES.

Excellent cooking by AH CHEONG, for over Seventeen Years Chief Cook with the late Mr. J. W. OSBORNE. [1

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel 50.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong and Tele 1000. [5

KAMAKURA KAIHIN IN HOTEL,

KAMAKURA, JAPAN.

THIS modern Hotel, completely re-built, situated on the seashore within easy distance of Yokohama and Tokyo, will be opened during April, under European management.

Charges moderate.

Special terms for families.

Apply— E. APPEL, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th April. [48

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

For	Steamers	To sail
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"Prinz Heinrich" Capt. P. Grosch	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 17th June.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"Goeben" Capt. B. Welhelmi	About WEDNESDAY, 17th June.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, SAMARAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"Manila" Capt. Minssen	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 18th June.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"Prinz Waldemar" Capt. W. v. Senden	About FRIDAY, the 26th June.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"Borneo." Capt. F. Sembill	About the end of June.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908. [8

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.

TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

For	Steamers	Captains	To sail on
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	Polynesien	Broc	8th June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	Ernest Simons	Girard	9th June, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	Caledonien	Martin	22nd June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	Tonkin	Charbonnel	23rd June, 1 P.M.

Transhipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908. [14

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALLICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINWANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

GENOA TO HONGKONG IN 30 DAYS.
NAPLES " 29 "

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Transpacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT to OVERLAND } via VANCOUVER.
PASSENGERS to OVERLAND and EUROPE }
YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER.....13 Days.
" LONDON and PARIS ...26 "

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALLICE, LIVERPOOL, VIA MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

* AMIRAL EXELMANS 25th July.
‡ OUESSANT .....27th Aug.
‡ MALTE.....12th Oct.
‡ CEYLAN .....26th Nov.
‡ CORSE .....11th Jan.

† No passengers. * Intermediate class and rates of passage.
‡ New Twin Screw 16,000 T. displac., 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908. [160

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"

SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [17

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No.—1 Dock.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 Dock.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt. Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905. [39

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS ...	SHANGHAI	First half June	JAVA	First half June
TJIBODAS ...	JAVA	First half June	JAPAN	First half June
TJIKINI	JAPAN	First half June	JAVA	First half June
TJILATJAP..	SHANGHAI	First half June	JAVA	First half June
TJIMAHI.....	JAVA	Second half June	SHANGHAI	Second half June
TJILIWONG.	JAVA	Second half June	JAPAN	Second half June

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 27th May, 1908. [16

MESSAGERIES CANTONAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.

Canton Agents:—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908. [71

Intimations.

A. CHAZALON & CO.,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FRESH supply of French and English preserves just to hand:—

TRUFFLED SAUSAGE,
BREAKFAST BACON,
CALF'S HEAD & HAM,
PEAS & HAM,
PORC, MUTTON & VEAL CUTLETS,
CHICKEN & HAM,
VEAL & GAME PATES,
MUTTON & CHICKEN CURRY,
ASSORTED SOUPS,
FRENCH JAM &
FRUITS IN SYRUP &c.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1908. [1

JAPANESE MASSAGE,

F. KAWASAKI.

GRADUATE of KOBE MASSAGE SCHOOL,

No. 36c, PRAYA EAST, WANCHAI, HONGKONG,

Telephone 564

EFFECTIVE TREATMENT OF BERI-BERI AND RHEUMATISM.

Attendance at Patients' Residence.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1908. [71

"OFFICIAL SECRETS."

NEWSPAPER OWNERS OBJECT TO THE NEW BILL.

Suggestions for important alterations in the bill to amend the Official Secrets Act of 1889 have been sent to the Lord Chancellor by the hon. secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors Association.

The council of the association, the hon. secretary points out, sympathise with what they believe to be the objects of the bill, but view with grave apprehension the ambiguous and uncertain character of its terms.

The wideness and indefiniteness of the words in the first clause are especially insisted on. The words are:

The documents to which this Act applies are any State documents . . . . of a secret or confidential character, and any communication relating to public affairs from or to any predecessor of the reigning sovereign or any regent during his regency, the date of which is less than 42 years previous to the publication or communication . . . and any communication relating to public affairs from or to the reigning sovereign, whether before or after his accession.

WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN.

Very different opinions, it is pointed out, may honestly prevail as to whether a document is "secret or confidential." The writer of a letter frequently regards it as confidential, while the recipient holds other views, and in many cases the interests of the parties as to secrecy differ very materially. Take, for example, a letter addressed by an officer or his parents to the War Office regarding an alleged "ragging" scandal. The writer of the letter might desire to make the contents public, while the War Office might desire to treat it as a secret document. The Act in its present form would enable the naval and military authorities to suppress practically all reference in the newspaper Press to naval or military matters. The word "communication" is not limited to written communications, nor does it appear whether the term "reigning sovereign" includes the Ministers and agents of the Crown, or whether the Act would apply only to communications directed personally to the Crown. If the statute would be capable of the former construction, as the council of the association think it might be, it is obvious that the effect would be very serious and far-reaching.

TALKS WITH SOVEREIGNS.

The bill, it is further pointed out, contains no provision which would justify the publication of communications to the sovereign which had already been published in a foreign country. Take the case of the publication in Germany of the life of a statesman such as Prince Bismarck. The biography might contain a number of letters to and records of conversations with the English Sovereign and his Ministers, but if this bill becomes law it would be impossible without "authority given on behalf of his Majesty" to publish such letters and records in the English newspapers. In other words, England would be the only country in which publication would be prohibited. Foreigners would have full information regarding the international negotiations involved, while the English people might be kept in ignorance of them.

"It will no doubt be alleged," the memorial proceeds, "that the proposed powers would be exercised reasonably and discreetly, but my council strongly object to such powers being granted, particularly when in many cases they would be exercised by public officials who might well have their own reasons for desiring secrecy and confidence."

Newspaper owners object to be made liable to fine and imprisonment for matter published in their papers, purely through errors of judgment on the part of members of the staff.

VALUE OF DISINFECTANTS.

HEALTHY TYPHOID GERMS AS A TEST OF STRENGTH.

Dr. Samuel Rideal, D.Sc., F.I.C., stimulated by the amount of so-called disinfectant which is placed on the market, and which, in spite of its worthlessness, commands a ready sale, experimented, in conjunction with Mr. Ainslie Walker, until he devised a method of testing the efficiency of disinfectants.

He lectured on this method before the London School of Tropical Medicine and a distinguished body of scientists at the Seamen's Hospital, Albert Dock, last month.

He showed the need for such a test by instancing one firm which sold in 1905 28,000 gallons, in 1906 37,000 gallons, and in 1907 66,000 gallons of disinfectant which contained less than 3 per cent. of carbolic acid.

Dr. Rideal used for the purposes of his demonstration the germs of typhoid fever, of which, it may be mentioned incidentally, he had sufficient on the lecture table to kill ten times his audience.

He demonstrated how his test—the Rideal-Walker test—consists in exposing one portion of a growth of the typhoid germ to the action of a standard strength of carbolic acid, and another to that of the disinfectant to be tested, and determining the extent to which the germ has been destroyed by each in the same length of time.

The germs he used were strong, healthy ones of twenty-four hours' growth, which were fattening until he put them to the test in tubes of a beef broth.

"It appears to be the means," said Dr. Rideal, "by which useful and necessary legislation may be effected to end what is a notorious scandal—more far-reaching in its evil effects than most adulteration of foodstuffs."

The matter was raised in the House of Commons last session by Mr. J. D. Rees, M.P., but Mr. John Burns asked for a definite test before he took action.

The demonstration of the Rideal-Walker test was [illegible] Mr. [illegible] which [illegible] Mr. [illegible]

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "MANILA," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th of June, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th of June, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th of June, 1908, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1908. [8

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship "DORTMUND," Captain Malchow, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignee's risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1908. [563

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "ARCADIA," FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed *at their risk* in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., *ex* S.S. *Mooltan*.
From Persian Gulf, *ex* B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 4th proximo, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1908 [7

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "KLEIST," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th of June, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th of June, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 11th of June, 1908, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1908. [8

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net $5.50 per Cask, ex Factory.

In Bags of 350 lbs. net $5.50 per Bag, ex Factory.

HENRY ALT,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1908.

Intimation.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

WHITE MUSLIN BLOUSES

$3.75

4.25

5.00

6.25

7.50

8.00

8.50

9.75

11.00

12.25

15.75

NEWEST OBTAINABLE.

DAINTY.

SMART.

GOOD VALUE.

WM. POWELL, LTD.,

Des Vœux Road,

and

28, Queen's Road,

HONGKONG.

To Let.

TO LET.

GOOD OFFICES at 2, PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1908. [548

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.)

Apply to—
THE COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT,
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1908. [188

TO LET.

FROM 16TH JUNE.

THE FURNISHED FLAT on Top Floor of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.'s Offices, Four Rooms with Kitchen and Bath Room.

Terms on application to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
No. 1, Douglas Street.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1908. [56

TO LET.

SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 78, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ONE ROOM in PRINCE'S BUILDING, Top Floor.

Apply to—
S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Prince's Building.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1908. [559

TO LET.

"HATHERLEIGH," CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIPON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 16B, DES VŒUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

OFFICES on TOP FLOOR, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground.

No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1908. [6

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1908. [490

TO LET.

NOS. 4 and 8, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.

Apply to—
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON LAND AND LOAN CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1908. [126

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

No 3, CANTON VILLAS

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1908. [195

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarter.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [257

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	
7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	...Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	...Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	...Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	...Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	...Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vœux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th [illegible] 1907. [17

THE JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

The number of Japanese immigrants entering Manchuria steadily increases every month; in March last 24,037 Japanese arrivals were registered, of whom 22,684 were men and 1,353 women. These figures show an increase over the immigrants arriving in February of 1,897. During March 5,921 Japanese left Manchuria for this country, a decrease of 195 as compared with the exodus in February. Of the immigrants arriving in March, 695 were described as merchants, and 608 as artisans; the occupations or professions of the remainder are not given by the correspondent of the *Mainichi*, who sends this information to Japan. The latest available official returns showing the Japanese population in some of the principal towns are as follows:—

Tairen (Dalny)	17,229
Port Arthur	6,694
Antung	4,781
Liaoyang	2,614
Mukden	2,274

According to these returns, the total number of Japanese in Manchuria is given as 45, 12, of whom—"to the shame of this nation," says the correspondent referred to—16,574 are women mostly of immoral character.

It is also stated that there are about 70,000 Japanese living in various parts of Manchuria beyond the official limits of settlements and concessions, and these are not therefore included in the figures above given. To the grand total must also be added 2,031 Japanese in the employ of the South Manchurian Railway, so it is estimated that there are between 65,000 and 70,000 Japanese residents in the whole of Manchuria, exclusive of soldiers, travellers, etc. A large number of the Japanese appear to be engaged in the business of transport or forwarding agents, while dealers in piece-goods and restaurant and hotelkeepers come next on the list.

Telephones have been introduced into South Manchuria by the Japanese, and all the principal towns have local systems, while long-distance telephones form a connection between the towns. Some idea of the amount of business transacted may be obtained from glancing at the figures showing the number of letters handled at the Tairen post-office. During the year ending March 31st last, 4,050,000 letters were received and 4,300,000 despatched. The number of registered letters and packets received was 34,800, while 60,700 were despatched.

Education is not being neglected; primary schools have been established in almost every district. In Kwantung there are four schools with 1,360 pupils, and schools are being erected at the most remote places. This fact, in the opinion of the *Mainichi* correspondent, accounts for the large number of Japanese immigrants with their families who are steadily increasing in Manchuria.—*Japan Chronicle.*

AN ECHO OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

GIFT FROM RUSSIA TO JAPANESE SOLDIER'S PARENTS.

It is hardly necessary to recall that on May 23rd, 1904, when the Russo-Japanese war was at its height, one of the most sanguinary battles was fought in the neighbourhood of Mukden. It was at this time that a young Japanese private, named Minamitani Sataro, of the Second Regiment of the Imperial Bodyguard, met in close combat a young Russian officer of a Cossack Corps, Alexander Jinouief by name, the latter of whom, after a stiff tussle, was killed by bayonet. This deed was much talked about by the Japanese during the war, for it was recorded that when the combat was finished and the victory decided the Japanese did all in his power to resuscitate his erstwhile opponent, his father afterwards writing a letter of condolence to the dead man's parents.

The parents and family of the young soldier live at present in Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. On the 18th instant the father, who is a joiner by trade, was not a little surprised at being handed by the postman a small parcel addressed to him in a foreign language. The man sent for an acquaintance, a student versed in Russian and by his help it was ascertained that there was no mistake, and that the parcel was really addressed to the man to whom it had been delivered. The mysterious package was then unsealed before a number of interested and curious persons, when there fell from the parcel a small flat object, richly and tastefully ornamented with gold and silver. The precious article, which measured about 9 inches by 7, and was roughly valued at Y1,000 had engraved upon it an inscription in Russian to the following effect:—

"We, the parents of the late Lieutenant Alexander Jinouief, of the Cavalry, who fell on the Manchurian field on May 10th, 1904 [O.S.], appreciating the treatment of a chivalrous foe, have the honour of presenting this small gift as a memento of our bereaved son. . . . Our beloved son the late soldier Jinouief now lies in his everlasting repose in a dewy and grassy spot in the village of Kaporie, Petersburg Prefecture."

Apparently the present as described by the Japanese papers was a locket, for it is said that in the interior was a sheet of paper bearing an inscription written in gold dust as follows:—

"It is with sincerity and great appreciation that we return our thanks to you, sir, for your kindness in sending us a present as a souvenir, together with a letter of condolence with us upon the loss of our most beloved son, whom we have greatly missed. Unfortunately when the peace between your country and ours was once broken, both nations had to meet each other as common enemies, on the field, but as individuals we have never had any ill-will or enmity towards each other. Whether one vanished from earth like dew as person, or whether he survived, but with serious wounds, as your precious son, both are the same in that they were willing to sacrifice their lives for the Cause of their Country and [illegible] their blood for the welfare of their country. Had our son been spared to enjoy his life, and to be with us this day, he would have had the opportunity of meeting his gallant combatant to shake hands with him and show his heartfelt respect towards him. The remains of our son were recently brought home from Manchuria, and his body was interred in the grave of his ancestors. Thus, in commemoration of the two ever-existing graves of our son, one at home and the other on the wild field in Manchuria, we hereby offer this small memento for your acceptance."

The letter was dated Kaporie, May 1908, being signed by the father and mother of the young Russian soldier.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW,
the 6th June, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE CURIOS,
Comprising:—
OLD JAPANESE TEMPLE BUDDHAS, DAYMIO'S CLOCKS, NETSUKES, INRO, GINGASA, OLD LACQUERED WARE, IVORY CARVINGS, BRASS BRONZE FIGURES, BOWLS and VASES, ARITA and MAKUDZU WARE, KAGA TEA SETS, KINKOSAN VASES and TEA SETS, SILK-EMROIDERED WARE, MOTHER-O'-PEARL INLAID SCREENS and PANELS, CARVED CHERRYWOOD TABLES, CHAIRS and SOFA, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1908. [556

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. PUNCHARD LOWTHER & Co., to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
on
WEDNESDAY,
the 10th June, 1908, at H.M.'s Naval Yard Extension, commencing at 11 A.M.,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
SURPLUS STORES, MATERIAL, PLANT, ROD IRON, &c.;
ALSO
THE WHOLE OF THEIR
OFFICE FURNITURE,
Comprising:—
WRITING TABLES, DRAWING BOARDS, COPYING PRESS, CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, TABLES, CHAIRS, COUNTERS, CLOCKS, BAROGRAPH, 3 MILNER'S IRON SAFES;
AND
The Steam Launch "WALLINGFORD" and 2 LIGHTERS.
N.B.—Special attention is called to the "Milner's" Safes mentioned above, as being in excellent condition, they were imported new and have been in use for only a few years.
On View from This Date.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1908. [545

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. PUNCHARD LOWTHER & Co., to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
on
THURSDAY,
the 11th June, 1908, at Noon, at Ma-tau-kok,
A QUANTITY OF
OLD IRON, RAILINGS, FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c.
A Steam Launch will leave Blake Pier at 11 A.M. to convey intending Purchasers.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1908. [566

Intimations

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP ... .$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).
THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [48

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER
NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without spending a doctor's bill or falling into the depths of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of [illegible] party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from dissipation, early excesses, &c., which [illegible] (and perpetually) [illegible] immediately potent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 [illegible] in origin, some which of the three numbers (even red) and observe that that word [illegible] appears on British Government [illegible] which is [illegible] on a [illegible] affixed to every [illegible] of [illegible] Majesty's Stamp

[illegible] (Sd.) D

Intimations.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & Co., Hongkong. [64

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

MEMBERS are informed that H.E. Sir F. LUGARD, K.C.M.G., has kindly consented to open the CLUB HOUSE on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 6th inst.

T. CHEE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1908 [562

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Government Notification No. 359 of 19th May the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 8th inst. "WHIT MONDAY."
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1908. [562

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

WHIT MONDAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 8th instant.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1908. [568

SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA OF MACAO.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for public information that, at Three o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th June of the current year, before the Board of Directors of the Santa Casa da Misericordia of the Macao, the adjudication by Public Auction, will be made of the LEASE of the "BOA VISTA" HOTEL SANATORIUM for a period of THREE YEARS, commencing from the 1st July proximo to the end of June, 1911. TENDERS must be submitted in SEALED COVERS.

The conditions for bidding are as follows:—

1. Persons desirous of bidding must DEPOSIT with the Provedor of the Santa Casa, before the opening of proceedings, the Sum of $250 as a PLEDGE of the *bona fides* of their offer, which sum shall be returned to all those who may not be awarded the lease, immediately after the adjudication.

2. The TENDERS, which must be in sealed covers, addressed to the Provedor, must be DELIVERED to the Board as soon as adjudication proceedings are declared opened, together with the Deposit Note.

3. Those failing to make the Deposit will not be allowed to bid, nor will their tenders be accepted.

4. The GUARANTEE, which must be given by the successful bidder, immediately after the award is made, will be the equivalent IN CASH of ONE YEAR'S RENTAL, or a Deposit Note for a like value of any Bank payable to the Order of the Santa Casa; personal bond being unacceptable.

5. The UPSET VALUE of the lease is THREE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS per annum, corresponding to $300 a month.

The clauses of the Agreement for Lease can be seen at the Office of the Secretary of the Santa Casa where they can be considered by intending tenderers.

ANTONIO MARIA INNOCENCIO MAHER,
Secretary to the Board of Directors,
Santa Casa da Misericordia.

Dated at Macao,
Chambers of the Santa Casa da Misericordia,
26th May, 1908. [543

LEE YEE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
CIGARS, CIGARETTES
AND
TOILET REQUISITES
FOR SALE.
12, D'AGUILAR STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907. [16

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned against paying more than TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Ltd.
Hongkong, 1908 [63

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—
E. J. LOPES,
C/o *Hongkong Telegraph* Office.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1908 [302

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK
BY
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents for
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. [56

TYPEWRITERS

FOR SALE, REPAIR AND HIRE.

PRICE VERY CHEAP.

NEW BICYCLES

('HUMBER')

$100 each

Repair Undertaken.

MOTOR LAUNCHES FOR HIRE

from $2 per hour.

SOLE AGENT FOR

THE

FAMOUS HUMBER CYCLES.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

NOTE NEW ADDRESS:
33 & 35 DES VŒUX ROAD
Hongkong, 14th May, 1908. [4

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Malgaigne, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in Dutch matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Koks, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, [illegible] minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the base metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the [illegible] acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not before, the discoveries of our day, several of which we have noticed, and more recently made, and the extensive sale of which is a sufficient proof that both in this country and on the Continent they are daily coming into favour. All those [illegible] remedies that were formerly [illegible] medical men, Therapion may be [illegible] [illegible] Therapion [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL AND BUBONIC PLAGUE.

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It is a well known fact that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided, by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A tea spoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE.

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HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908. [33

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

BIRTH.

On 30th May, at Sheerness, England, to Surgeon G. C. CROSS, R.N., and Mrs. CROSS, a son.

DEATH.

On 25th May, in Shao-hsing, Rev. HORACE JENKINS, D.D.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1908.

THE BUILDINGS QUESTION AGAIN.

To those who followed the discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council on the new provision which it is proposed to insert in the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance with regard to the demolition of certain storeys in buildings which are deemed to be opposed to sanitary conditions, it will be obvious that the utmost diversity of opinion prevails on the subject. The new clause is of a lengthy character, divided into three subsections, and that it is of vital interest to all property owners in the Colony is beyond denial. At the Council meeting yesterday, His Excellency the Governor gave a brief *résumé* of the circumstances which had led the Government to submit the new clause for adoption, but offered no idea as to his own personal views on the matter. The question has been under consideration at various times during the past five or six years and apparently we are as far from a solution as ever. Last year when the subject was again brought up on a resolution by the senior unofficial member, "that the scheme for pulling down the upper storeys of every third house in the blocks of houses in Chinatown and the provision of lateral windows in the upper storeys of the adjacent houses is a desirable and effective scheme," the Government felt unable to acquiesce in so serious and drastic a change, but agreed to the appointment of a Committee to report on the feasibility of the scheme. The Committee, with one exception, expressed themselves in favour of the proposal. Mr. Ram, architect, who was the dissentient member, based his objection to the proposal on structural grounds, holding that if one or two storeys were removed from every third house, the adjoining buildings would be materially weakened. However, in view of the general consensus of opinion as expressed on the subject at the time, the Government decided that the new clause which was submitted yesterday should be inserted. His Excellency the Governor made it plain that the Government in introducing this amendment were actuated solely by the desire to meet the wishes of the Committee in question, and of those who had supported the scheme in the Legislative Council. In order to understand the position and, also, for the purpose of future reference, it may not be out of place to quote here, in full, the exact text of the clause which it is proposed to insert and over which so much difference of opinion is discernible. It is a lengthy and somewhat involved "document," but its object is clear. It runs in the following terms:—

44. The following section is hereby added to the Principal Ordinance and shall be inserted after Section 154 thereof:—

"154s. (1.) Whenever the Governor-in-Council on the representation of the medical officer of health is satisfied that any of the rooms in any block of domestic buildings are so dark as to be dangerous or prejudicial to the health of inmates, he may direct the demolition of all storeys above the lowermost storey of every third building in such block and the construction of additional windows for the remaining buildings and the carrying out of such other consequential works as he may deem necessary to render such buildings healthy, and the amount of compensation to be paid to the owners of such buildings as are demolished wholly or in part shall be determined by arbitration in the manner provided by Sections 251 to 254 inclusive of this Ordinance. Provided that whatever alteration or reconstruction of buildings may be involved in the carrying out of any such works it shall not be held to bring such buildings within the scope of sub-section 39) of Section 6 or of Section 180 of this Ordinance.

(2) The cost of any works carried out under this section exclusive of any compensation to owners shall be certified by the Building Authority, and the Governor-in-Council may thereafter impose a special improvement rate upon the owners of such of the adjoining houses as are in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council benefited by such works, and in such proportions as the Governor-in-Council may decide; such rate not to exceed such annual sum as invested at compound interest at 5 per centum will amount in the period for which the rate is imposed to the total sum so certified as aforesaid with interest thereon at 5 per centum per annum and the period for which such rate is imposed shall not be less than 15 or more than 30 years. Every such rate may be recovered by the Colonial Treasurer in the same manner as if it were a rate imposed under the provisions of the Rating Ordinance 1901.

(3) The Governor in Council may in his discretion permit any part of any works directed under this section to be carried out by the owner at his own cost but subject to such conditions and in accordance with such plans and particulars as the Governor-in-Council may direct to the satisfaction of the Building Authority."

As showing how opinions change, it is noteworthy that while the Government were a year ago opposed to the general principle now enunciated they are now prepared to deal with the subject. Whereas, the unofficial members seem to be wholly against the clause holus bolus, not merely from structural considerations but also on account of its probable effect on the value of house property in Hongkong. We may put it as an axiom that nobody wishes for one moment to do anything which will reduce the value of property, or tend to any feeling of insecurity on the part of those who have invested their savings in house property. The condition of the property market in Hongkong is far too unsettled as it is to-day without being subjected to further limitations, and if the new clause will have the result prophesied by the unofficial members who spoke yesterday of curtailing transactions in property, besides depreciating the value in this class of investments it will undoubtedly be viewed with disfavour by the general community. On the other hand, we have it on the authority of the Colonial Secretary that not only will there be no reduction but the value of the property dealt with will actually increase if this clause become law. Unfortunately we have no figures to guide us one way or the other, and Mr. Murray Stewart's remark was very pertinent when he asked why, if the scheme were so favourable to the property owners, had the latter failed to try it on their own initiative? The answer that the property owners did not understand the clause is not exactly convincing, for if the property owners in Hongkong are unable to see on which side their bread is buttered then they are not the astute, far-sighted and clever body of gentlemen we have always assumed them to be. No definite result was arrived at yesterday, the question being shelved for a week, but from the present outlook, unless something intervenes to controvert the arguments of the unofficial members, there is little likelihood that the clause will pass, unless of course the officials exercise their voting power on the side of the Government, which would be a most arbitrary and odious use of their power. There is the further question as to how far the Colony would be committed as regards compensation were the clause to be adopted, and what the additional burden on the taxpayers would be, but consideration of that point may be left till another occasion.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE German mail of the 6th May was delivered in London on the 4th inst.

THIS forenoon, in the Police Court, the Frenchman—F. J. Desplats—was brought up on remand, before Mr. J. H. Kemp, charged with the larceny of $2,500, the property of the French Government. The accused was further examined and the case adjourned.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Cablenews American* dated 30th May says—The Secretary of War has announced that the American fleet will arrive at Manila on October 1 and will go to Yokohama on October 17. There the fleet will be divided into two squadrons. The first will sail directly for Manila on the 24th, and the second squadron will sail on November 1 for Amoy. The second squadron will reach Manila again on November 7.

A LATE rumour has spread over the China coast, much to the disquiet of the Austrian merchants in Shanghai and the other large cities, to the effect that the Austrian Legation in Peking has subscribed for some $100,000, Mexican, worth of shares in a Chinese commercial enterprise. The Austrian merchants are much wrought up over what they consider a display of partiality, claiming that such action on the part of the Legation will be highly prejudicial to their interests. They are now preparing to send a memorial to the home office asking for an investigation.—*Manila Times.*

BY kind permission of Major Evans and Officers of the 13th Rajputs, the Band, under Conductor Mr. T. C. Coke, will play special selections of music, during and after dinner, at the Kowloon Hotel, to-morrow, the 6th inst.:—

Valse	"L. Svengali"	Roeder
Valse	"Les Memoires"	Lemaire
Selection	"San Toy"	Jones
Descriptive	"In the Soudan" (with Priests' Chorus)	Flinck
Two-Step	"Won't you come 'ome Bill Bailey"	Williams
Valse	"Choristers"	Phelps
Selection	"Songs of Ireland"	Coke
Negro Number	"Darkies Serenade"	Johnson
Galop	"Come to bed Lizzie"	Lee

God Save the King.

AN unfortunate accident occurred on Wednesday afternoon to a little girl aged three years and a half, the daughter of Mr. A. K. Chamarette, who is employed at the Harbour Office. It seems that the child was in the kitchen with the amah, while the latter was boiling some porridge. When the pan was being taken off the fire, the little girl bumped against her, with the result that the scalding contents were spilled over the child's head. The little girl, who was in great agony, was taken to the Government Civil Hospital where the burns were dressed, and afterwards removed to Victoria Hospital where she lies in a precarious condition.

A TALE of a dog is told in the *Japan Gazette*. A fight, says our Yokohama contemporary, took place between a "boy" of the Commander of H.M.S. *King Alfred* and a bluejacket of the same ship at the English hatoba about noon on the 20th, arising out of a question regarding the dog of the Commander, which was to be taken back to the ship by the former after a walk ashore. It is alleged that the dog severely bit the bluejacket and he consequently kicked it. The guardian of the dog started to avenge the dog and a hand-to-hand contest ensued. When the fight was about to become serious some officials from the Water Police Station arrived on the scene and amicably settled the affair.

BY kind permission of Major R. Le H. Burton and Officers Commanding, the Band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music, during dinner, at the Hongkong Hotel, to-morrow, the 6th instant:—

March	"Light and Free"	Stoddon
Valse	"Brune au Blonde"	Waldteufel
Selection	"H.M.S. 'Pinafore'"	Sullivan
Song	"The Heavenly Song"	Gray
Overture	"French Comedy"	Kela Bela
Gavotte	"Maienzeit"	—
Selection	"San Toy"	Jones
Intermezzo	"On the road to Moscow"	Loetz

Regimental Marches.
God Bless the Prince of Wales.
God Save the King.

THE new pavilion which has been erected for the Kowloon Cricket Club will be formally opened to-morrow afternoon by His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard. The club house, which is a handsome structure and well worthy of the Club, is situated on King's Park and should prove a boon to the enterprising members of the K.C.C. The proceedings are timed to start at 4.30 p.m., but the opening ceremony will not take place until 6 o'clock. The band of the 105th Mahratta Light Infantry will discourse selections of music during the afternoon, and if the weather proves favourable there should be a record attendance of the supporters of the Club and friends of the members.

EXCHANGE is no robbery thought Chan Leung last night when he attempted to "exchange" his bundle—which contained nothing—with the bundle belonging to another person, which contained $7 worth of clothing. Chan's idea was his downfall. Shortly, the facts of the case were these:—Chan was a passenger from Canton on board the steamer *Kinshan*, which arrived in port early this morning. So was Mr. Fung Ling, a *tiki* of the Chang Wo Cheong firm, Bonham Strand West. On the trip Chan was alleged to have hidden Fung's bundle and substituted his. This was noticed by the other passengers, who informed Fung, and on arrival here the police were called aboard, and Chan lodged in prison. He figured in the dock at the Police Court to-day (case not reported). A sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed.

Magician Carter:

AN AMAZING, EXHILARATING SHOW.

FUN AND FROLIC WITH ILLUSIONS FROM THE ASTRAL REGIONS.

Not even the most captious or cynical critic among the huge audience which packed the Theatre Royal last night to witness the amazing feats of the inimitable Carter, who ranks with the princes of legerdemain, left the building disappointed. Nearly everyone has the idea that if he only cared to exercise his talent at all he could give points and a beating to the cleverest wizard in existence, but after last night's exhibition of what can be achieved in the way of illusion and bewilderment by a master of the art, the most egotistical amateur will think twice before he gives vent to his views on the subject again. As has been said, the theatre was crowded and the heat was stifling, but so engrossed were the onlookers, so anxious were they to catch the necromancer tripping, that the heat was forgotten in the interest evoked. What added to the zest of the audience, was the patter, quips and cranks of Carter, the magician. He proved to be almost as entrancing with his tongue as he was with his fingers. He jested and tickled the fancy of the auditorium from beginning to end with a ceaseless stream of wit and humour. While everything was done with an ease and facility that the most wonderful tricks appeared to be regarded as common-places until after a moment's consideration had been given to the results attained. There was no great stock of paraphernalia, merely a table or two, a box and a bottle and a few insignificant accessories.

The first part of the programme opened with a few, shall we say, old-fashioned tricks of the sort where the magician cries "Presto!" or "Adacadabra!" every now and then, and sends oranges flying through space, converts sawdust into coffee and so forth. Perhaps the most notable trick was that described as "The astral hand." On a piece of glass laid across the back of two chairs a wooden hand was placed, and in response to the magician, who stood yards away from it the hand rattled out answers to questions fired by the audience. One alleged humorist inquired how many dollars he had made that day. To the immense delight of the audience and the chagrin of the questioner, the "astral hand" solemnly rose up and fell with a thud once. But Hongkong audiences are not concerned with serious affairs, otherwise there is no knowing what might have been asked.

Then there was the inexhaustible bottle, which required the assistance of a boy, who had no sooner volunteered his services than he repented. He had scarcely been on the stage five seconds before he became convinced that his last hour was at hand. He bowed fantastically to the onlookers, who laughed themselves black in the face at his spasmodic antics. He repeated or attempted to repeat words that Funk and Wagnall have yet to learn; he threw out his chest in obedience to command and then he prepared for death by shooting. A lady's ring was obtained, fixed in an old blunderbuss and fired at the bottle on the lad's head. Then the audience was treated to free drinks. The fortunate individuals who succeeded in catching Carter's eye at this juncture were the envy of all others. They lingered lovingly over the glass till the thirsty individuals were almost moved to distraction. If they had only choked over the port wine and rye whisky dispensed it is safe to say that not a soul would have stirred to their rescue. Eventually the bottle was broken up and inside was seen a poodle with the lady's ring tied round its neck.

Then there came the magical divorce which was a capital piece of work. A lady was hoisted in the air, Carter fired a pistol and in a moment the scene was blank. People went out to discuss the phenomenon, and no two theories were alike.

The second part opened with the "Mysteries of the yogis." Carter was bound hand and foot and in presence of a committee of well known people drawn from the audience proceeded to perform some marvellous feats. Locked up in a box for the space of precisely one second he changed his coat, rang a bell and when the doors were swung open again he was found securely fastened to the chair. A rash member of the committee agreed to sit inside the box with Carter and his hands also were tied behind his back. Nevertheless when the doors were opened after three seconds he was found minus his coat and almost in a state of *deshabille*. He didn't like that uncanny experience. Finally Carter changed his coat, rid himself of his shackles and emerged before another member of the committee had time to put on his jacket. It was really an extraordinary and inexplicable entertainment.

Miss Abigail Price is a whole post in herself; what she cannot do in the way of thought reading is not worth doing. She mystified the most sceptical in the audience by her ready answers to the most uncommon questions and her explanations of the thoughts of individuals who blushed to find their secret brain operations disclosed. Some even declined to answer to their names when the lady offered to reply to their queries. They were as bashful as their questions were amusing. "Whom am I going to marry and when?" was one, and it is to be hoped the answer was satisfactory.

An illusion called "Lylo" borders on the supernatural. A young lady entered a box, which on being opened a second later disclosed the figure of a burly Guardsman. The lady hurled up at the back of the pit. An empty box was hoisted ten feet above the stage. The lady entered another box on the stage and "Hey, presto!" she was seen all alive in the suspended box. How it was done passes comprehension.

Last of all we had Carter the Chinaman and a delicious Chinaman he was with his scrape of Cantonese and Shanghai. His "pidgin" was delightful. [illegible] placent, wordily talkative native magician you have seen Carter. The Chinese in the audience roared with delight. The Europeans could hardly contain themselves but rocked in ecstasies of laughter, not so much at the feats—although they were "great"—but at the poses, the banter and characteristic style of the alleged "Ching Ling Foo."

Some idea may be formed from the foregoing of the versatility of Carter and the novelty and variety of his performance. There is not a "mess" in the Colony that will not be discussing his illusions before the end of the week, and if we are not mistaken there will soon be a battalion of amateur wizards and necromancers in our midst. The entertainment is the most exhilarating that we have attended for many a long day.

DROWNING FATALITY.

YOUNG CHINESE GIRL LOSES HER LIFE.

A young Chinese girl, by name Lo Tai Tai, about seven years of age, met her death in the harbour yesterday, the result of an accident. The girl lived with her parents on board cargo-boat No. 1361, which at the time was moored between two other junks opposite the new Western Market. At about nine o'clock in the morning the girl was in the act of crossing from her junk to the other in order to reach the shore, when she was seen to fall between the two junks into the water. She sank immediately. A search was made for her body, which was found floating some distance away twenty minutes later. The police were notified, and the body removed to the public mortuary for burial.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

JAPANESE ACTIVITY IN CHINA.

The *Japan Chronicle*, of 26th ult., says:—

The *Osaka Asahi* notes that Java crude sugar has begun to rise in price as the sugar season is approaching, and not a few Chinese merchants who held stocks have made large profits. The sugar market in China is reviving, and the export of sugar from Japan has shown a marked increase this month. The total export of the Japan Sugar Refining Company alone this month is estimated to reach 50,000 piculs. The principal buyers of sugar at present are the Mitsui Bussan and Chinese merchants at Shanghai. The report that the Hongkong sugar mills were trying to prevent the sale of Japanese sugar in China by utilising the Chinese boycott has been proved to be unfounded, and the Japan Sugar Refining Company is now very active in China. The company proposes depositing with the Shanghai branch of the Specie Bank the money received in silver for sugar sold in China, and working on this fund, and negotiations are in progress between the company and the bank. In view of the fact that the Government is doing its best to increase exports, the Specie Bank will agree to give all possible assistance to facilitate the export of sugar.

The board of directors of the Japan Sugar Refining Company propose to pay a dividend for the last half-year at the rate of 15 per cent. It is stated that some of the shareholders desire the rate should be 20 per cent. in view of the result of the working for the period, but the company recommends that the amount to be placed to the reserve should be increased to Y 02,0 0, and the value of property written down. It is said that the board of directors are determined to force the passage of the recommendation through the general meeting to be held to-day.

MARINE COURT.

In the Marine Magistrate's Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., P.C. Bird charged Kwok Yun, a cargo-boatman, with unlawfully disobeying the orders of the Harbour Master. Policeman Bird stated that at 9 a.m., on the 4th inst., he found defendant's cargo-boat anchored off Blake Pier between the *Rubi* and *Hoitan*, thus obstructing the approach to Blake Pier and to the Ferry Wharf. Defendant said that he was waiting for a launch to tow him, as it was blowing hard at the time. He had gone alongside a ship, whose name he did not know, to load cargo. Having loaded cargo, he was told to shove off. So he anchored to wait for a launch to tow him. He did not know he had no cargo on board. He had taken cargo from Yau ma-ti to a ship with two funnels, called *Taipingtai* where he discharged it, and was then told to shove off, which he did. He was fined $5, or in default, one month's imprisonment.

A SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

The Hamburg-America Line str. *Pelko* has been obtained on a monthly charter to convey a German scientific expedition to the South Seas, reports the *N. C. D. News*. Considerable refitting being necessary, the steamer left here at the end of last month for Hongkong, where she is being provided with laboratories and scientific equipment. Captain Vahsel, who is now on his way out from Germany to take command of the *Pelko*, is said to be an exceptionally able officer and has had experience in a similar expedition which conducted its operations among the South Sea Islands seven years ago. He was then chief officer of the steamer *Valdevia* and his services received special commendation at the end of the voyage. Professor Thilenius will be in command of the expedition and will be accompanied by nine other professors, their investigations will include astronomy, submarine researches and all the leading natural sciences. The cost of the expedition will be met from a large legacy left by a wealthy German who died two years ago. The *Pelko* will leave Hongkong early in July. First she will go to Japan, where abundant scope is offered to the scientific. It is expected that the expedition will occupy two years.

LEAVE of absence on private affairs to the United Kingdom has been granted to Captain W. [illegible]

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CHINA AND SIAM.

A FRENCH REQUEST.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 5th June.

The French Minister at Peking has preferred a request to be allowed to take part in the drawing up of the proposed Treaty between China and Siam.

The Waiwupu has strenuously opposed the request.

EMPEROR KWANG SU.

ILL AGAIN.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 3rd June.

The Emperor is again suffering from swollen legs.

WEST RIVER NAVIGATION.

PROTEST BY CANTON VICEROY.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 3rd June.

H.E. Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy of Canton, has telegraphed that certain foreign gunboats are cruising the waters of the West River on the pretext of protecting foreign merchants.

His Excellency urges that steps may be taken to put a stop to such cruising.

CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

PROPOSAL TO PURCHASE.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 3rd June.

H.E. Chang Pik, president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, has resolved to raise a foreign loan of ten million dollars, wherewith it is proposed to buy in the shares of the Chinese Telegraph Company.

Later.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications is willing to offer $170 per share of the Chinese Telegraph Co.

H.E. Sheng Kung-po has invited a large number of shareholders to his private residence to discuss the acceptance of the offer.

[The original price offered by the Ministry was $110 for a $100 paid-up share. This was refused by scrip holders.—Ed., *H.K.T.*]

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERVISORS.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 3rd June.

On the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, Chang Chung-tai and Chang Kam-to have been appointed supervisors of the National Bank of China.

WARSHIPS FOR CHINA.

PURCHASE IN ENGLAND.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 4th June.

H.E. Wang Tai Sieh, the Special Commissioner to England, has wired that he has made satisfactory arrangements with the English Government [*sic*] for the purchase of warships for the new navy for China.

THE YUNNAN RISING.

FRENCH ASSISTANCE NOT WANTED.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 4th June.

The Imperial Government has forwarded telegraphic instructions to H.E. Sih Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan, directing him to discourage the admission of French soldiers into Yunnan to participate in the pursuit of the [illegible]

Telegrams.

[Reuter's.]

The Derby.

LONDON, 3rd June.

The following is the result of the race for the Derby Stakes:

Chev. E. Ginistrelli's *Signorinetta* 1
Duke of Portland's *Primer* 2
Mr. Barclay Walker's *Llangwm* 3

Parliament.

The second reading of the Finance Bill has been passed in the House of Commons.

Mr. Hardy's amendment, regretting that, in view of the growing liabilities of the nation, no attempt should be made to broaden the basis of taxation, was rejected by 367 votes to 124.

The Death of General Buller.

General Botha has cabled his condolences to the family of General Buller, for whom he held the highest esteem.

Anglo-American Penny Postage.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, Postmaster General, stated, in the House of Commons, that he had received a telegram from the Postmaster of the United States, accepting the proposal which he had put forward for an Anglo-American penny postage which would come into force on the 10th of October next.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

"June 4, 4.30 p.m. Probably typhoon East Luzon."

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

EMIGRATION PROHIBITED.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 4th June.

On learning that the German Government is desirous of recruiting emigrants at Swatow for Samao Island, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Capital despatched a telegram to Canton, in which the Ministry inquired into the facts of the proposed German emigration scheme and instructed the Canton authorities to stop the natives from going abroad.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

At the meeting held on the 1st instant at the headquarters of the Canton Self-Government Society it was agreed that the Society should arrange to erect a large matshed on the new bund, as instructed by the Viceroy, in co-operation with the Fong Pin Hospital to receive invalids who may proceed to Canton on board the river steamers from Hongkong for treatment during the plague season. The Viceroy will be requested to, at first, grant a certain sum of money to meet the expenses for the purpose and the Society will undertake to solicit subscriptions to support the undertaking.

At the same meeting it was also suggested to erect statues of the two patriots, Fung Ha Wai and Laotai Chang Siu Hing, in commemoration of their services in the American boycott, and as regards the latter especially for his good offices in the furtherance of the anti-opium movement, etc.

BRITISH CONSUL.

H. E. the Viceroy received Mr. H. H. Fox, the new British Consul at Canton, this morning at 10 o'clock.

CLAN FIGHT.

The magistrate of the Fa Yuen district forwarded an urgent despatch to the Viceroy, reporting that a serious clan fight in which arms were freely used was taking place in that district and requested the Viceroy to at once send a large body of troops to the scene to restore order.

OFFICIAL'S DEPARTURE.

Mr. Chou Tsz Chi, ex-officiating Chinese Minister at Washington, after a short stay here, left yesterday for the north.

The three robbers—Li Chung, Chou Fung Pui and Tam Ye—who were extradited to Canton a short time ago from Hongkong, were beheaded on the 2nd instant. The British Consul at Canton was requested to be present to witness the criminals undergo the capital punishment.

DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL.

Yesterday being the annual Dragon Boat Festival, the harbour presented an animated and lively spectacle with its 16 Dragon boats all in a line one following the other on the other side of Lyeemun, where hundreds of crafts of different build, especially the flower boats, were lying close together leaving only a clear course for the dragon boats in the race. But for the fairway, the harbour might be said to be almost blocked for a while. Thousands of people congregated on the river bank to witness the spectacle. Large quantities of firecrackers were discharged when the Dragon boats sped along at a furious pace in their contest for honours and the noise caused by the sounding of gongs and drums and the cheering of the spectators was so great that it was deafening while it lasted. The races began in the morning and continued till nearly 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The weather was rather favourable during the day except for occasional small showers of rain.

THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Tokio, May 31.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's annual report shows a deficit of $500,000.

*** Our correspondent's telegram connects the deficit with the policy of excluding Chinese and restricting Japanese immigration, but it is not clear whether this statement appears in the company's report or whether it is intended as a comment by the writer of the despatch.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

VALUE OF A HORSE.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

A very interesting case, having reference to the price of horse flesh, was heard before Mr. Justice Gompertz, in the Supreme Court, this afternoon. The claim was to recover the sum of $225 brought by A. Findlay Smith, of the Peak Hotel, against Philipp Hardieg Klimanek an assistant in the Holland China Trading Company, damages suffered by the plaintiff through the destruction of his horse which he had lent to the defendant, to be ridden on the race course at Happy Valley, the horse being so badly injured on April 26, 1908, while under the sole control of the defendant, and being ridden by him in Kennedy Road contrary to the authority of plaintiff, that it had to be shot.

Mr. R. F. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. P. S. Dixon, from the office of Mr. R. A. Harding, was for the defendant.

Plaintiff's solicitor proceeded to give the alleged facts of the case, which were published exclusively by us at the time of the occurrence. He explained how the accident occurred, how the horse fell over the embankment of Kennedy Road into Nullah Lane, and finally it was shot by a police sergeant from No. 2 Police Station. Most of the facts, Mr. Master said, were admitted, except one point. The horse—a waler—was taken out by the defendant, who wanted to purchase the animal, but the plaintiff did not want to part with it. Plaintiff, however, permitted him to take the pony out to the Happy Valley for a ride. Instead of going round the Valley defendant ordered the horse to be sent to his house on Kennedy Road. Then came the accident. On the day following defendant went to plaintiff and in a most high-handed manner offered $100 for the horse, at the same time adding that he was not to blame for the accident. Plaintiff was not vindictive. It was not the money he wanted. He felt annoyed, however, by the way he was treated. The agreement made between the parties was that the horse should only be ridden on the race course. If plaintiff knew defendant was about to take the horse to the Kennedy Road he would not have had the loan, as plaintiff was not too pleased with defendant's style of riding.

Plaintiff was then called. He said he was owner of the Peak Hotel. Some time ago he purchased a chestnut waler horse from a Mr. Beattie, of Loxley and Company. Witness and Mr. Moir had ridden the horse. On March 23rd defendant called at his office in Duddell Street and informed plaintiff that he heard the horse was for sale. Witness said it was not, but offered to let defendant try it round the race course. Defendant consented, and said he would take it once round the race course. Plaintiff replied: "Take him round as many times as you like." Then he heard of the accident. Plaintiff telephoned to defendant, inquiring if he had been injured. Defendant said, "No. I am coming to settle."

Mr. Master—Did he offer you any specific sum?

Plaintiff—He offered me $100.

You were not prepared to accept that?—No.

No settlement was arrived at?—No.

You value the horse at $225?—Yes. That's what I *do* claim.

Mr Dixon—Had you any intention of selling the horse?—No.

So you just let him use the horse out of philanthropy?—No (laughing). I lent him the horse as I cracked him up.

You simply let him have the horse to try his paces?—Yes.

Why to him?—I couldn't ride at the time. Mr. Gegg now and again rode it.

For what reason did you lend the horse?—To test.

Why to him?—I would let anybody else have it on loan.

Do you mean to say you allow anybody to take out your horse?—No.

Mr. Klimanek tells me an entirely different story. He said Mr. Moir told him the horse was for sale?—Mr. Moir is at home.

Have you any reason to disbelieve that statement? You know Mr. Moir?—I have no reason to disbelieve the statement.

The value of the horse Mr. Klimanek was told was $300?—The horse was not for sale. If I did want to sell it I would want $325.

Why do you want the horse if you or Mr. Moir could not ride it?—I could not ride at the time. I have another horse in its place, which I haven't ridden.

Did not Mr. Klimanek say he could not afford $350?—He talked a lot. I left him still talking.

Did you say that the horse was a good one, particularly strong about the front legs and a good animal for going down hill?—He was a good horse for Switzerland for climbing down mountains!

Did you say the horse was a good one for a young horseman?—The horse was not for sale.

Have you ever let your horse out under similar circumstances—that is, let it out for testing?—You use the word "let"—

That is lending it out for trying?—I have lent it to Mr. Moir and Mr. Gegg.

You didn't say that the horse should be taken round the race course?—Yes, race course was mentioned. It was agreed.

How do you mean it was agreed?—He said he would take it once round the race course.

So you expected him to go down to the Happy Valley, from Kennedy Road, solemnly ride the horse, and walk back?—Yes. In point of fact I didn't know where he lived.

Assuming your story is correct don't you think it was natural for the horse to be taken to Mr. Klimanek's house to start out?—No. I did not know where he lived.

Then I take it that you had no objection to him taking it from Kennedy's Stables to the race course?—No.

So when you said race course only you were not correct?—I would have no objection to his riding it to and from the Stables.

Would you have any objection if he took it to Kennedy Road?—No.

Do you consider Kennedy Road a safe road?—I refuse to offer opinions. I answer facts.

Would you object to your horse, under any circumstance, being taken along Kennedy Road?—He had been there before.

Mr. Moir, you know, took it round several times a week?—Mr. Moir is away.

When he was here?—When we were together, yes. What Mr. Moir did alone I don't know.

Continuing, plaintiff said he did not reply to defendant's letter offering him $100 for the horse. Instead of that he sent him a letter, a month later, enclosing a draft payable at three days' sight.

Mr. Dixon—Don't you think it would be courteous to have replied to that letter?—The courtesy should be on both sides. When he came to see me he dwelt on fancies and beliefs, instead of facts. I have no time for such affairs. I treated him as a gentleman and I expected to be treated as such.

Because he did not speak facts that was what you call discourteous?—I treated him as a gentleman and I expected he would treat me as one.

Proceeding (By Mr. Master)—It was made perfectly clear with defendant that he should ride the horse on the race course. No mention was made of Kennedy Road.

G. L. Duncan, of Messrs. McEwen, Frickel and Company, stated that he and plaintiff occupied the same room as office. He remembered the day the defendant called at the office. He knew the conversation was about horses. He heard plaintiff tell defendant to take the horse "round the race course as many times as he liked."

This closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Dixon argued that defendant had *carte blanche* when he took the horse out. There were no stipulations, and he produced two plans showing the spot where the accident occurred. The plan showed that the horse fell some forty-two feet and Mr. Klimanek only escaped with his life.

Defendant was then called to the box. He spoke to getting the horse from the plaintiff. He had ridden with Mr. Moir along Kennedy Road before. He took a fancy to plaintiff's horse and offered to buy it. Plaintiff agreed and named his price at $350. Furthermore, he proceeded to expound on the good qualities of the horse. The horse had no bad points. Witness thought the price expensive. Money, he thought also, would be thrown away in this Colony on a waler. Plaintiff said "the horse was just the thing he wanted, and that as he (plaintiff) knew that I was 'a good horse man,' the horse was just what I should have. And just to show that his statements were not exaggerated he asked me to try the horse, which defendant did. He undertook to take the horse "once round the course," which he thought would convey to the plaintiff's mind that he was not "taking the horse round the island!" He got a card from plaintiff, which he gave to Mr. Gegg, giving him (defendant) permission to take out the horse. The following day the horse was taken to his house in Kennedy Road. Witness started out to ride in company with a lady. All went well until arriving near Wanchai. Near that corner of the laundry some work was being carried on by coolies. Rounding the corner, witness being in front, a Chinaman pushing a wheelbarrow emerged from the works. The horse took fright, reared, and went down on its knees, and then fell down the precipice. Defendant fell with the horse, but by mere luck he escaped. The horse landed on the road below. Witness then tried to get it up, but it fell over the second precipice into Nullah Lane. Witness then sent for Mr. Gegg. He met plaintiff later and defendant was told "not to bother about it." Witness believed that plaintiff did not want anything by the way he talked. But later he said that to settle the matter defendant should pay $125. Witness thought that too much, and offered $100, which plaintiff refused. Defendant then consulted his friends, but they did not "think" he was liable! He then wrote a letter to the plaintiff. Of course, he expected an answer, which never came, which further made him believe that plaintiff was not thinking any more of the affair. Defendant was then served with the writ. That he was surprised was amply manifested by his statement: "As a matter of fact I never thought I could have been held responsible." He then consulted his solicitor, who instructed him to withdraw the offer of $100.

Mr. Master—What price do you expect you would pay for a horse?—$150 to $175.

How much did you pay for your last horse?—$120.

Do you know the price of walers in Hongkong?—Yes. They are rather cheap. I bought one for $50 once.

"No wonder you sold it," returned Mr. Master sarcastically.

"I did not sell it until a year after; it was a good horse too," pursued defendant.

What were you going to pay for plaintiff's horse?—I had not made up my mind as to the price.

What did you expect to pay?—Between $150 or $175.

Did you expect plaintiff to come down to your figure?—I would have paid $200 for it. I knew the horse was not ridden by Mr. Moir; I was told that Mr. Findlay Smith couldn't mount it; now and again I saw Mr. Gegg riding it, so I thought Mr. Findlay Smith would be only too glad to get rid of it "at any price." And I thought I had a good chance of getting a good horse cheap.

You could not afford to pay $325, you said. Then if you couldn't afford to buy the horse why did you go out riding it?—I thought the price would come down. Then I would get it cheap. If the horse suited me I would have purchased it for $300, and perhaps I could have sold it for $400.

"A bit of bikosrage," returned Mr. Master.

Proceeding, witness said he told plaintiff he would take it once round the race course. That was to assure plaintiff that he was not going to lame the horse. The reason why he did not order the horse to the race course was because he was a "careful man." Witness meant to ride along the race course, but not only along the race course. Plaintiff never said anything of riding round the race course. He did not know if his memory was better than that of plaintiff. It was not the fact that the horse was lent to him as a loan; it was on trial. Kennedy Road, he thought, was a very safe road. He was dividing his attention between his horse and his lady friend's.

The Court—Can you prove negligence?

Mr. Master—No.

G. W. Gegg, manager of Kennedy's Stables, was then called. On the authority of a card from plaintiff the horse, witness said, was sent to defendant's residence at Kennedy Road.

Mr. Master—Did you ever hear the horse was for sale?

Witness—No.

Was it a quiet horse?—Yes.

Judgment was then entered for the defendant with costs.

FORMOSA.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE ABORIGINES.

Tokio, May 30.

The two divisions of the expedition against the aborigines of North Formosa, which started on April 22, marching southward by separate routes inland and along the coast respectively effected a junction on Friday and are now surrounding a district fifteen miles square, in the heart of the aborigines' territory. Friday's success prevents the aborigines in the unsubjugated parts from obtaining arms and salt.

The majority of the tribes in the surrounded district recently offered to surrender.—*N. C. D. News.*

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

French (Fr.) [illegible]

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

MENU.

SATURDAY, 6th June, 1908.

DINNER.

HORS D'ŒUVRES.
Anchovy in Olives.

SOUP.
Julienne Soup.

FISH.
Smoked Fish and Butter Sauce.

ENTREES.
Pigeon Farcie and Mushrooms.
Lamb Cutlet and Green Peas.
Veal and Ham Patties.

CURRY.
Kabob.

JOINTS, &c.
Roast Sirloin of Beef and Horseradish.
Roast Capon and Sausage.
Boiled Bacon and Spinach.
Cold Corned Beef and Cucumber Salad.

SWEETS.
Macaroni Pudding.
Strawberry Ice Cream and Finger Cakes.
Tipsy Cake.
Cheese Biscuits.

DESSERT.
Coffee. Fruits. [572

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 23rd and 24th June, 1908, at 10 A.M. each day, at H. M. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS, SUNDRY OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES, Comprising:—

Old and Surplus Naval Stores:—CHAIN CABLE, WOOD BLOCKS, HOSES TOOLS, OLD IRON and METAL, ELECTRIC CABLE, MATS and MATTINGS, OOD BOXES, LEATHER, COAL SACKS, OLD INDIA RUBBER, OLD BOATS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c;

Old and Surplus Victualling Stores:—PROVISIONS, SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, BLANKETS, MESS TRAPS, IMPLEMENTS, STAVES, and a quantity of ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES, &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1908. [573

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

GREAT SUCCESS.

ALL HONGKONG TALKING.

THREE MORE PERFORMANCES ONLY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

AT THE PINNACLE OF THE PROFESSION

CARTER

THE MODERN MIRACLE-WORKER AND PRINCE OF PRESTIDIGITATORS.

He examplifies the marvellous advance that has been made in Magic in recent years.

IT IS AN EDUCATION TO SEE HIM: IT IS A MISFORTUNE TO MISS HIM.

He is the First Magician who answers the name.

ILLUSIONS ON A SCALE NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED.

MIRTHFUL AND MYSTERIOUS.

PSYCHIC ABIGAIL PRICE. THE EIGHTH WONDER.

Supported by his Eminent Star Company and 120 Tons of Mystical ILLUSIONS.

Box Plan now open for reserved Seats at MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

Prices: 3 Dollars, 2 Dollars and One Dollar.

B. P. LYONS, Touring Manager.

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"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, ANTWERP, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE,"

Captain Ingram, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908. [571

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN,"

Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1908. [570

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, (*Florio and Rubattino United Companies*).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. (Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA,"

Captain G. Belsito, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1908 [95

Intimations.

THE ROBINSON PIANO Co., LTD.

SPECIALISTS IN

High Class Pianos

BY THE

Leading Makers

OF THE

WORLD.

STEINWAY,
BECHSTEIN,
BRINSMEAD,
WERNER,

and other makes of reputes.

ALL PIANOS SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES AND FULLY GUARANTEED.

Special Prices for Cash OR EASY PAYMENTS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908. [35

KOWLOON HOTEL.

REMEMBER

TO-MORROW NIGHT!

MUSICAL DINNER

FOLLOWED BY

DANCING at 9.30 P.M.

THE 13TH RAJPUTS BAND

UNDER

Conductor Mr. T. O. COKE

IN ATTENDANCE.

DO AS ALL DO

DROP IN AT

KOWLOON HOTEL

TO-NIGHT

DOG DESTROYED.

WANCHAI "CHOW" AND A COOLIE'S LEG.

A foreigner named T. Cordeiro, residing at 31, Siu Wah Fong, was summoned at the Police Court, this morning, at the instance of Inspector Fenton, of No. 2 Police Station, for allowing a ferocious dog to be at large unmuzzled. It was stated that defendant's dog—a "chow"—had had all the bites it was entitled to under the law—that is, one. Not satisfied with one bite defendant's "chow" made an attempt to chew off a coolie's leg one day last week. The coolie complained to Inspector Fenton, who, knowing the fierce nature of the animal, caused a summons to be served on the owner. The defendant admitted the charge. Mr. J. R. Wood, who presided, ordered the dog to be destroyed, and dismissed the summons.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 5th at 11.45 A.—The barometer has fallen quickly over N. Formosa and the Loochoos, and risen considerably in E. Japan.

The depression has passed from the China coast to the Eastern Sea. It is now moving towards N.E. to the W. of the Loochoos. A second depression appears to be moving Eastwards over Manchuria.

Pressure is highest over S.E. Japan.

Moderate or fresh variable winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and fresh S. monsoon over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 A.M. to-day, 0.09 inches.

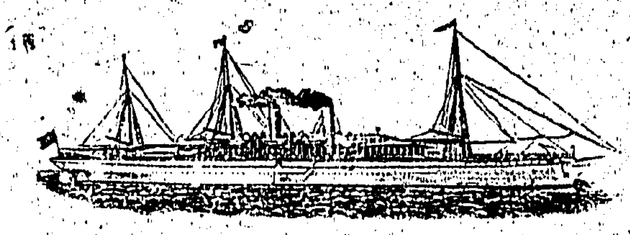
FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S.W. winds, fresh or moderate; showery.

2.—Formosa Channel, variable winds, moderate to fresh.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. *(Subject to Alteration).*

	R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"		6,000	SATURDAY, June 13th	July 4th
"LENNOX"*		3,700	THURSDAY, June 18th	July 17th
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"*		6,000	SATURDAY, July 4th	July 25th
"MONTEAGLE"		6,163	SATURDAY, July 11th	Aug. 4th
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"		6,000	SATURDAY, July 25th	Aug. 15th
"GLENFARG"*		3,700	SATURDAY, Aug. 8th	Sept. 6th

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.

"EMPRESS" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial 'EMPRESS' Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class .....*via* Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways... " " " £40. " " £42.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China &c.,

15] *Corner Pedder Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.*

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.	*LAISANG*.....	SATURDAY, 6th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	*CHOYSANG*†	TUESDAY, 9th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	*TAISANG*†	WED'DAY, 10th June, Noon.
MANILA VIA AMOY	*YUE VSANG**	WED'DAY, 10th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	*LOONGSANG** ...	FRIDAY, 19th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	*NAMSANG*†* ...	TUESDAY, 23rd June, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers *Kutsang*, *Namsang* and *Fooksang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai, and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1908. [10

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.	
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	9th June,	9 A.M.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG" ...	9th "	4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	9th "	"
SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	9th "	"
SHANGHAI	"YOCHOW"	9th "	"
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUKIOHOW" ...	11th "	"
NEWCHWANG	"KWEIYANG" ...	11th "	"
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"HUPEH"	13th "	9 A.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN and other AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"TSINAN"	15th "	4 P.M.

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1908. [13

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 6th June, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger		SATURDAY, 13th June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1908. [17

Shipping—Steamers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
Shawmut ...	9,606	Roberts	1908, 6th June.
Tremont.....	9,606	Garlick.....	1st July.
Suveric * ...	6,232	Shotton.....	23rd July.
*Kumeric** ...	6,232	Cowley	19th Aug.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION. ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensure steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

* Steerage Passengers only.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1908. [19-20

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK:
S.S. "GHAZEE"..... 8th June, 1908.

For Freight and further Information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1908. [468

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship
"JAPAN,"
Capt. J. G. Olifent, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908. [569

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
"CARDIGANSHIRE"
will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 22nd June, 1908.

To be followed by
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"
sailing on or about 10th July, 1908.

For Freight and further Particulars, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1908. [557

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship
"OCEANO,"
will be despatched for the above Port, on or about THURSDAY, the 25th June.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1908. [540

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers
"KWONG TUNG" ...Capt. H. W. WALKER.
"KWONG SAI" .....Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey .....$1.
Meals .....$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
and
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM
FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship
"DELHI,"
Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 13th June, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Britannia*, 7,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Egypt*, due in London on 26th July, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1908. [7

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship
"POLYNESIEN,"
Captain Broc, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 8th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. NALIN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1908. [14

Notice of Firm

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR and EXPRESS TRAINS Co

(THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [47

Intimations.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLAEN
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1906. [61

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSON AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUER SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 28th May, 100 cts. per $ Mex.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cents.
Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa lb.	20
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk ..... "	19
" Roast—Shiu " " ..... "	20
" Breast—Ngau Lam ..... "	15
" Soup, Tong Yuk ..... "	15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa ..... "	20
" " Sirloin—Ngau Lau ..... "	28
" Sausages,—Ngau Yuk Chaung ... "	26
Bullock's Brains— " Know..... per set	10
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li..... each	50
" " corned—Ham Ngau Li..... "	55
" Head—Ngau Tau ..... "	80
" Heart—Ngau Sum .....per lb	14
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin ..... "	18
" Feet—Ngau Keok .....each	10
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu..... ..... "	10
Tail—Ngau Mei ..... "	17
" Liver—Ngau Con .....lb	12
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To..... "	7
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keok.....set	$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat .....lb	22
" Leg—Yeung Pei ..... "	22
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau ..... "	20
Pigs' Chitlings—Chi cheong ..... "	23
" Brains—Chi Know.....per set	22
" Feet—Chi Keok..... "	12
" Fry—Chi Chak ..... "	13
" Head—Chi Tau ..... "	15
" Heart—Chi Sum.....each	9
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu .....pair	7
" Liver—Chi Kon .....lb	24
Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwat ..... "	18
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk ..... "	—
" Leg—Chu Pei ..... "	23
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau ..... "	18
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keok .....set	50
" Heart—Yeung Sum.....each	6
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu ..... "	10
" Liver—Yeung Con.....lb	22
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai ... "	22
Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau ..... "	20
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau ..... "	24
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk..... "	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong. "	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai .....lb	28
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai..... "	30
Ducks—Ap ..... "	20
Doves—Pan Kau.....each	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan.....per doz.	18
Fowls, Canton—Kai .....lb	32
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai ..... "	28
Geese—Ngo ..... "	20
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye Ngo ..... pair	—
Musk Deer—Wong Keng.....each	—
Hare—Tu Chai..... "	—
Partridge—Che Khoo ..... "	—
Pheasant—Shau Kai.....pair	—
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup ..... each	28
" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup "	25
Quail—Um-Chun ..... "	29
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk.....dozen	—
Snipe—Sa Chui ..... each	—
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung ....per lb	55
" Hen— " " Na ... "	45
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-ap .....pair	—
Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai..... "	—
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui Ap .....per pair	—

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu .....lb	9
Bream—Bin Yu..... "	13
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu "	14
Carp—Li Yu ..... "	18
Catfish—Chik Yu ..... "	11
Codfish—Mun Yu..... "	16
Crabs—Hai ..... "	16
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu..... "	13
Dab—Sa Mang Yu ..... "	14
Dace—Wong Mei Lun ..... "	11
Dog Fish—Tit Tu Sa ..... "	9
Eels, Congor—Hai Man Yu ..... "	14
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu ..... "	15
" Yellow—Wong Sin..... "	24
Frogs—Tien Kai ..... "	28
Garoupa—Sek Pan ..... "	48
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu ..... "	12
Herrings—Tso Pak ..... "	10
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu ..... "	24
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu..... "	18
Loach—Wu Yu..... "	23
Lobsters—Lung Ha ..... "	25
Mackerel—Chi Yu ..... "	16
Monk Fish—Mon Yu ..... "	24
Mullet—Chai Yu ..... "	24
Oysters—Sang Hoo ..... "	20
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu ..... "	15
Perch—Tau Loo ..... "	14
Pike—Fa Paw Foong ..... "	8
Plaice—Pan Yu..... "	18
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong..... "	22
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong..... "	28
Prawns—Ming Ha..... "	48
Ray—Pai Pa Sa..... "	8
Rock Fish—Sek Kau Kung..... "	14
Roach—Chau Yu..... "	28
Salmon (Ocean) fresh water—Ta Yue "	24

	Cents.
Shark—Sa Yu ..... lb	9
Skate—Po Yu ..... "	10
Shrimps—Ha ..... "	24
Snapper—Lap Yu..... "	22
Soles—Tat Sa Yu..... "	24
Tench—Wan Yu ..... "	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu ..... "	24
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keok Yu "	60
White Bait—Ngan Yu Chai ..... "	—

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yan.....lb	24
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping Ko..... "	—
" (Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping Ko..... "	—
" Small—Hoi Tong..... "	—
" Custard—Fan Lai Chi.....each	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng Heung Chiu .....lb	3
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu "	—
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut..... "	10
Carambola—Yeung Tou ..... "	—
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tsz .....each	10
Grapes—Sin Tai Tsz.....lb	—
Lemons, China—Ning Moong..... "	10
" Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong "	7
Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con.....	24
" Fresh, Lai Chi	9
Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning Moong.....each	8
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Mong.....	10
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	—
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tsz per 100.....	$3.60
Oranges, Tim Chang .....lb	15
" Small—Tai Kut .....catty	—
" Mandarin—Tim Kut	—
Olives—Pak Lam .....lb	8
Passion Fruit .....each	—
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shut Li lb	—
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li ..... "	20
" (Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li ... "	18
Peanuts,—Fa Sang	10
Persimmons, Large,—Hung Chie.....	—
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon Ti Paw-law .....each	10
" 2nd cooking—Chung-tang Paw-law ..... "	8
Plantains—Tai Chiu .....lb	3
Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai	7
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau .....each	19
Walnuts, Hop Tou	12
" Green—Sang Hop Tou	—
Shanghai Lo Kwat .....lb	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung Hoi Ah Chi Chauk .....lb	8
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	8
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin Tau	—
Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi.....	4
Beans, Long—Tau Kok.....	8
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau..... each	2
Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker	4
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker	4
Brassica—Pak Choi.....	4
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun	3
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy.....	5
Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau .....each	—
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Choi ..... "	10
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kan Shun ..... "	—
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yah Choi Fa .....each	—
Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yah Choi-fa .....each	—
Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yah Choi-fa	—
Carrots—Kam Shun	6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy	4
Celery, English—Yeung Kan Choi	5
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Choi...	—
Chillies, Dried—Con Lat Chiu	—
" Red—Hung Fa "	—
" Green—Cheng Lat Chiu	12
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu	8
Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa	2
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	6
Garlic—Suen Tau.....	7
Ginger, young—Sun Tsz Keung	15
" old—Lo Keung	6
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan ... lb	35
Indian Corn—Suk Mai .....piece	4
Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi .....each	1
Water Chesnuts—Ma Tai	6
" Mandarin—Kwei Lum Ma Tai "	6
Musk Melon	—
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Cho Kho.....	—
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau ...	7
" Green—Sang Chung.....	4
" Shai—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau	5
" Japan—Yat Poon "	—
Okroes—Mo Ker	—
Parsley, English—Yeung Un Sai .....lb	15
Gradus Pea	—
Green Peas—Cheng Tau.....	15
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
" Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Shu Tsai	3
" Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tsai	3
" American—Fa Ki "	—
" Foochow—Fuk Chau Shu Tsai	3
" Macao—Oh Moon "	—
Pumpkin—Toong Kwa	5
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai .....lb	2
Rhubarb	—
Shalots—Con Chung Tau	8
Spinage (Chinese)—Paw Choi	4
Spinach—Yin Choi	4
Tomatoes—Fan Ker.....	6
Taros—Wu Tau	4
Turnips, Pun-ti (Long)—Low Pak.....	4
" English—Yeung Low Pak plant	2
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
Water Cresses—Sai Yeung Choi	3
" Caltrops—Lin Kok	3
" Lily Roots—Lin Ngau	3
Yams—Tai Shu.....	4
Ginger.....	per lb. 10

The prices necessarily vary from day to day, and the Sanitary Board does not pledge itself to hold a fixed price for any article.

C. MACDONALD,
Secretary.

JAPANESE HUSTLERS IN LONDON.

EXPERTS GO SCAMPERING THROUGH EUROPE.

A merry little band of Japanese gentlemen reached London on Saturday (May 2) on their way through Europe.

"Round the world in 90 days" is their hustling motto, and they are undertaking the tour under the auspices of the *Asahi Shimbun*—a Japanese newspaper published at Tokio and Osaka, with a daily circulation of more than a quarter of a million.

There are between 50 and 60 in the party. Three of the members are accompanied by their wives. The tour is not the outcome of one of those vote-snatching "popularity" competitions which are being introduced into English journalism now that the Limerick competitions are practically "dead" and the "Buckeye Daisies" from Ohio have gone home again: it is a serious and dignified effort on the part of some of the citizens of Tokio, Osaka, and other Japanese towns to gather first-hand knowledge of the great European countries and the land of the almighty dollar. Each traveller pays his own expenses, which will work out at a little more than £200 a head.

MEMBERS OF THE PARTY.

Leading the party—under the guidance of the indispensable Man from Cook's—are Mr. K. Sugimura, literary editor of the Tokio *Asahi Shimbun*, and Mr. M. Tsuchiya, Tokio correspondent of the Osaka *Asahi Shimbun*; and the party includes tea exporters, wholesale silk and cotton merchants, bankers, a newspaper proprietor, an apothecary, a cotton-broker, high school principals, stockbrokers, a brewer, and several members of municipal bodies.

"It is primarily an educational and sightseeing tour," said Mr. Sugimura to the *Morning Leader* representative last night, "but it is a thoroughly pleasurable outing as well."

They sailed for Yokohama in the *Mongolia* on 18 March. Reaching San Francisco on 3 April, they spent three days there, visited Salt Lake City, rushed through Wyoming, Nebraska, and Iowa, and on 9 April found themselves in Chicago. After that came Niagara, Boston, Washington, New York, and on 23 April they embarked in the *Cedric* for England.

Entering the Mersey early on Saturday morning, they spent an hour or two in Liverpool, and then, in a Midland train, they reached the great wonderland of the whole trip—London—on Saturday afternoon.

DELIGHTED WITH LONDON.

"I've been to London once before," said Mr. Sugimura, "but very few of the others have ever seen Europe till that trip, and very few of them can speak English. But already they're delighted with London."

London on a Saturday afternoon and a Sunday is hardly the bustling work-a-day metropolis, but the keen-eyed Japanese have been quick to notice some of the characteristic features of city life.

"I almost worship London," said Mr. Sugimura. "I told all our people what to expect. They could scarcely credit it all, but now they believe. The orderliness of everything—the people, the streets all so well regulated. That was the first thing that struck us all. Then your buildings are so massive, so impressive—not always so beautiful!"

A visit to Hyde-park yesterday morning was a revelation to the visitors. "We've nothing like it in Tokio," said Mr. Sugimura. "Your gardens, your beautiful green lawns, astonished us."

After studying England through their Japanese eyes some of the enterprising spirits among the visitors on Saturday were eager to see how Japan appears in English eyes, and so they dropped into the Savoy Theatre to hear "The Mikado."

"VERY AMUSING."

"It was very amusing," was Mr. Sugimura's description. "The music was pretty—we liked it. But the dresses and the play—it was caricature, not much like the real Japan of to-day. But we enjoyed it, and we were glad to see that the audience enjoyed it."

To-day's programme comprises a visit to St. Paul's and the Crystal Palace. Ten days are to be devoted to London and its surroundings. Paris is to follow, and then the programme is to be rearranged to permit Italy to be included in the itinerary, which will add seven days to the original 90 of the tour.

A dash through Germany and Russia (including St. Petersburg and Moscow) will succeed the visit to Italy; and leaving Moscow the little band will entrain for Vladivostock, which they hope to reach on 12 June.

On 15 June they are due to reach home again, after a journey of more than 20,000 miles.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/9 5/16
Do. demand	1 9⅜
Do. 4 months' sigh	1 9 9/16
France—Bank T.T.	2.23
America—Bank T.T.	43½
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.81
India T.T.	134½
Do. demand	135
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74½
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. $100	71
Japan—Bank T.T.	87½
Java—Bank T.T.	107½

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C	1/9 11/16
6 months' sight L/C	1/9 13/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	44⅜
4 months' sight do.	45⅜
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	1/9 15/16
4 months' sight France	2.28
6 months' sight do.	2.30
4 months' sight Germany	1.81
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Prometheus, Nor. s.s., 1,024, O. Cornelinsen, 4th June,—Bangkok 28th May, Rice.—B. & S.

Taming, Br. s.s., 1,346, A. Somerville, 5th June,—Manila 2nd June, Sugar and Cigars.—B. & S.

Kweiyang, Br. s.s., 1,044, M. Dawson, 5th June,—Newchwang 27th May, Dairy 29th, and Chefoo 30th, Beans and Gen.—B. & S.

Ragnar, Nor. s.s., 1,220, Angenssn, 5th June,—Rajang 29th May, Timber.—Wallem & Co.

Glenlogan, Br. s.s., 3,574, McGregor, 5th June,—from Seattle, Flour.—McG. Bros. & Gow.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Kwangtah, for Shanghai.
Germania, for Palau.
Taishan, for Honolulu.
Haitan, for Swatow.
Wye, for Saigon.
Rubi, for Manila.
Hanoi, for Kwong-chow-wan.
Kweiyang, for Canton.
Leongsang, for Manila.

Departures.

June 4.

Chattanooga, Am. cruiser, for Swatow.
Nanshan, for Shanghai.

June 5.

Dortmund, for Shanghai.
Nord, for Anping, (Formosa).
Wye, for Saigon.
Taisang, for Canton.
Wilmington, Am. gunboat, for Canton.
Haitan, for Coast Ports.
Loongsang, for Manila.
Hanoi, for Haiphong.
Kwangtah, Shanghai.
Germania, for Sydney.

Passengers arrived.

Per *Taming*, from Manila—Messrs. S. H. Musick, Stewart, S. Harvey and Leroy Bricher.

Passengers departed.

Per *Empress of China*, for Shanghai, &c.—Mrs. Peters, Mr. Dicks, Mr. and Mrs. Linley, Mr. Lowe, Capt Jones, Mr. Hill, Capt. Kiito, Misses Howland (2), Mr. S. Howland, Miss Houlder, Messrs. Delafonde, Urquhart, Harrison, Wilkinson, C. Furiet, G. Bodin, Dr. and Mrs. Bradley and 2 children, Miss Bradley, Messrs. G. Richl, Chow Chee Yee, Miss Ven, Messrs. Lewelen, Becker, Mr. and Miss Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Acheson, Messrs. Hagen, Mallac, Misses M. and A. Mallac, Mrs. A. Epinay, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Misses Gordon (2), Mr. and Mrs. Brigg, Mr. and Mrs. Cue, Mr. and Mrs. Sena, Misses Bich Whittaker, Mr. and Mrs. Halls, Misses Tanner, Austin (2), Messrs. Brooks, Walker, Kenway, Hutchinson, T. Hedewerth, Misses Johnson, Wright, Cooper, F. W. A. Clarke, Micklejohn, Mr. and Mrs. Walchon, Mrs. and Miss Summer, Salaman, Mariott, Oviedo, Shields, Bertram, Strickland, Gaunt, Turnbull, Norton, Abraham, Cresswell and Mitchell.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 997, Le Bail, 30th May,—Saigon 26th May, Gen.—Mau Fat.

Carnarvonshire, Br. s.s., 4,202, F. Ingram, 4th June—London via Ports 17th April, Gen.—S., T. & Co.

Childar, Nor. s.s., 1,102, H. Nielssen, 3rd June,—Bangkok 27th May, Gen.—B. & S.

Choshun Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,301, T. Suruga, 3rd June, Shanghai 27th May, Gen.—O. S. K.

Courtfield, Br. s.s., 4,897, J. Wiseman, 25th May,—Moji 20th May, Coal.—M. B. K.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 900, I. Sakurai, 3rd June,—Swatow 2nd June, Gen.—O. S. K.

Devawongse, Ger. s.s., 1,054, F. Rehwaldt, 1st June,—Bangkok via Swatow 24th May, Rice.—B. & S.

Drusar, Nor. s.s., 1,102, J. Bing, 25th May,—Bangkok 18th May, Rice and Gen.—B. & S.

Eiger, Nor. s.s., 875, N. S. Nielsen, 3rd June,—Bangkok 27th May, Rice.—Woo Hing Chan.

Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,032, E. Beetham, R.N.R., 4th June,—Vancouver 13th May, and Shanghai 1st June, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Haiphong, Fr. s.s., 100, Pomfret, 22nd April,—Haiphong 18th April, Ballast.—Wilks and Jacks.

Hilary, Ger. s.s., 1,276, H. Uecker, 29th May,—Saigon 24th May, Rice.—S., W. & Co.

Hongkong Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,447, E. Ben', 25th May,—San Francisco 25th April, Honolulu 1st May, Yokohama 14th, Kobe 15th, Nagasaki 17th, and Manila 23rd, Mails and Gen.—T. K. K.

Inveran, Br. s.s., 2,853, Marshan, 1st June,—Newcastle 9th May, Coal.—S., T. & Co.

Ischia, Ital. s.s., 2,481, B. Giuiseppe, 3rd June,—Bombay 17th May, Penang 26th, and Singapore 28th, Gen.—C & Co.

Iyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,918, G. Ishikawa, 31st May,—Shanghai 28th May, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Korea, Am. s.s., 5,055, A. Dixon, 4th June,—San Francisco 9th May, and Shanghai 2nd June, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Laisang, Br. s.s., 2,224, E. J. Todd, 31st May,—Calcutta 15th May, Penang and Singapore 25th, Gen.—J., M. & Co.

Mandal, Nor. s.s., 1,193, K. Gabrielsen, 2nd June,—Saigon 28th May, Rice.—Wallem & Co.

Manila, Ger. s.s., 1,168, J. Minssen, 30th May, Sydney 5th May, and Manila 27th May, Gen.—M. & Co.

Marie, Ger. s.s., 1,169, P. E. Christiansen, 26th May,—Salina Cruz 20th April, Ballast.—C. C. S. S. Co.

Moyori Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,786, Jas. Hands, 3rd June,—Moji 27th May, Coal and Gen.—N. Y. K.

Omuro Maru, Jap. s.s., Kamatsu, 1st June,—Moji 26th May, Coal.—M. B. K.

Orial, Br. s.s., 2,206, G. Maddrel, 3rd June,—Moji 28th May, Coal.—B. & Co.

Peiho, Ger. s.s., 476, V. Feoltwell, 27th May,—Saigon 22nd May, Rice.—H. A. L.

Persia, Br. s.s., 2,744, A. Dixon, 11th Jan.,—San Francisco 7th Dec., and Portland, Or. 15th, Flour.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Phranang, Ger. s.s., 1,021, F. v. Mangelsdorff, 29th May,—Bangkok 15th May, and Kohsichang 22nd, Rice, Rice-flour, Salt and Hard-wood.—M. & Co.

Pheumpenh, Br. s.s., 1,065, J. H. Scott, 25th May,—Saigon 20th May, Fish and Meal.—Wo Fat Sing.

Powhatan, Br. s.s., 1,650, Turner, 29th May,—Salina Cruz 24th April, Ballast.—Eng Hok Fong S. S. & Co.

Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,611, R. W. Almond, 1st June,—Manila 30th May, Gen.—S., T. & Co.

Shantung, Ger. s.s., 1,668, G. Gosewisch, 3rd June,—Bangkok 27th May, Rice and Salt,—Yuen Fat Hong.

Shawmut, Am. s.s., 6,195, Roberts, 26th May,—Seattle 21st April, and Manila 24th May, Gen.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Swanley, Br. s.s., 2,088, Steele, 2nd June,—Chinkiang 27th May, Ballast.—Order.

Taishan, Br. s.s., 1,127, J. S. Laing, 31st May,—Saigon 27th May, Rice and Gen.—B. & Co.

Tjipanas, Dut. s.s., 1,444, A. Pander, 3rd June,—Amoy 1st June, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Triumph, Ger. s.s., 709, Hansen, 4th June,—Haiphong 1st June, Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.

Varentia, Br. s.s., 2,111, Richards, 2nd June,—Cardiff 17th April, Coal.—Government.

Zweens, Br. s.s., 941, A. Ramsay, 3rd June,—Samarang 22nd May, Sugar.—Hye Tiang.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Polynesien	Saigon	M. M.	June 8
Nikko Maru	Manila	N. Y. K.	June 8
Kanagawa M.	Shanghai	N. Y. K.	June 8
Totomi Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	June 8
Japan	Singapore	D. S. & Co	June 8
Segovia	Tsingtau	H. A. L.	June 8
Yawata Maru	Japan	N. Y. K.	June 9
Monteagle	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	June 18
P. Waldemar	Sydney	M. & Co.	June 24

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.

Sorsogon	at	Kowloon Dock	
Pitsanulok	"	"	"
Fuime	"	"	"
Knivsberg	"	"	"
Courtfield	"	"	"
Phranang	"	"	"
H.M.S. Britomart	"	"	"
Manila	"	"	"
Swanley	"	Cosmopolitan	"

The Ships Passed Canal.

28th April—*Bengloe, Lougsor, Oopack, Prinz Heinrich, Suruga.* 1st May—*Princess Alice, Tonkin, Awa Maru, Carnarvonshire, Sado Maru, Meteor.* 5th May—*Nippon, Bellerophon, Borneo, Palma, Kostroma, Valentia.* 8th May—*Ajax, Glenlochy, Dortmund, Sardinia, Knituck, Pak Ling, Tourane.* 12th May—*Kleist, Benvorlich, Cathay, Montrose.* 15th May—*Benmohr, Polynesien, Bingo Maru, P. R. Luitpold, Tamba Maru, Antilochus, Nereus, Franeby.* 19th May—*Astyanax, Belgravia, Glenstrae, Peshawur, Schnylkill.* 22nd May—*Albenga, Antenor, Armand Behic, Idomeneus, Prometheus, Seneca, Socotra, Indrapura, Teenkai, Istria, Jason, Lothian.* 26th May—*Pera, Benledi, Sambia, Pathan.* 29th May—*Caledonien, Montgomeryshire, Saxonia, Inaba Maru, Kawachi Maru.* 2nd June—*Goeben, Elisabeth Rickmers, Nore.*

Arrivals at Home—28th April—*Flintshire, Prinz Ludwig Sanuki Maru, Slavonia.* 1st May—*Polynesien, Patronia.* 5th May—*Shimosa.* 7th May—*Manila.* 8th May—*Awa Maru, Patroclus.* 12th May—*Indrani.* 14th May—*Meteor, Brastilia Prinzess Alice, Hohenstaufen, Langloe, Longsor.* 19th May—*Glenlochy, Cathay.* 21st May—*Borneo.* 22nd May—*Pak Line, Tamba Maru.* 29th May—*Ajax, Armand Behic, Prinz Regent Luitpold.* 2nd July—*Belgravia, Benmohr, Prometheus.*

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

June 4th, 1908, a.m.

		Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind	Wr.	
Vladivostock	a.m	29.83	55	81	ESE	1	b
Nemuro	a.m	29.53	—	—	N	4	—
Hakodate	"	29.69	—	—	N	4	—
Tokio	"	29.75	—	—	NW	2	—
Kochi	"	29.80	—	—	SW	2	—
Nagasaki	"	29.74	—	—		0	—
Kagoshima	"	29.84	—	—		0	—
Oshima	"	29.85	—	—	S	2	—
Naha	"	29.81	—	—		0	—
Yonagunijima	"	29.74	—	—	S	0	—
Bonin Is.	"	29.89	—	—		0	—
Chefoo	6 a.m.	29.73	66	64	S	1	b
Weihaiwei	9 a.m.	29.74	76	—	E	1	b
Hankow	6 a.m.	29.79	72	95	NE	1	b
Kinkiang	"	29.76	69	95	W	2	b
Shanghai	9 a.m.	29.75	74	63	SE	3	c
Gutzlaff	"	29.70	66	84	SE	4	ov
Sharp Peak	"	29.70	74	100	—	0	or
Amoy	6 a.m.	29.73	77	86	—	0	o
Swatow	"	29.73	78	95	SE	3	or
Taihoku	8 a.m.	29.71	—	—	—	0	—
Taichu	"	29.75	—	—	—	0	—
Tainan	"	29.75	—	—	SE	2	—
Koshun	"	29.75	—	—	—	0	—
Pescadores	"	29.79	—	—	S	4	—
Canton	9 a.m.	29.70	82	87	—	0	o
Hongkong	10 a.m.	29.70	82	84	WSW	3	oq
Victoria Peak	"	—	—	—	SW	7	—
Gap Rock	"	29.70	—	—	SW	3	—
Macao	"	29.72	82	—	SW	2	c
Hoihow	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phullen	8 a.m.	29.69	81	—	ENE	2	o
Tourane	"	29.77	84	—	—	0	c
C. St. James	"	29.82	82	—	SW	1	c
Aparri	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	10 a.m.	29.84	88	71	S	0	c
Legaspi	6 a.m.	29.83	77	—	—	0	c
Bacolod	9 a.m.	—	—	—	WSW	1	o
Iloilo	"	29.87	85	—	NE	1	c
Cebu	"	29.87	86	—	S	1	c
Labuan	"	29.85	85	—	—	—	—

June 5th, 1908, a.m.

Vladivostock	7 a.m.	29.69	57	97	SSE	4	or
Nemuro	6 a.m.	29.85	—	—	W	2	—
Hakodate	"	29.93	—	—	NW	4	—
Tokio	"	29.99	—	—	—	0	—
Kochi	"	29.88	—	—	—	0	—
Nagasaki	"	29.80	—	—	SE	2	—
Kagoshima	"	29.80	—	—	E	4	—
Oshima	"	29.65	—	—	S	4	—
Ishigakijima	"	29.58	—	—	SW	8	—
Bonin Is.	"	29.93	—	—	SE	2	—
Chefoo	6 a.m.	29.70	69	75	SW	1	c
Weihaiwei	9 a.m.	29.72	72	—	W	2	o
Hankow	5 a.m.	29.80	75	90	NW	1	b
Kiukiang	"	29.78	70	90	—	0	b
Shanghai	7 a.m.	29.76	71	85	E	2	om
Gutzlaff	"	29.70	66	100	NE	2	om
Sharp Peak	"	29.68	74	95	N	1	c
Amoy	5 a.m.	29.76	77	95	NE	1	c
Swatow	"	29.62	78	95	—	0	c
Taihoku	5 a.m.	29.60	—	—	—	0	—
Taichu	"	29.67	—	—	—	0	—
Tainan	"	29.67	—	—	W	6	—
Koshun	"	29.72	—	—	W	6	—
Pescadores	"	29.65	—	—	SW	6	—
Canton	9 a.m.	29.68	79	95	—	0	or
Hongkong	10 a.m.	29.68	82	86	WSW	1	od
Victoria Peak	"	—	—	—	SW	5	—
Gap Rock	"	29.66	—	—	SW	3	—
Macao	"	29.69	82	—	SW	1	o
Hoihow	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phullen	8 a.m.	29.68	—	—	NNE	1	c
Tourane	"	29.74	86	—	—	—	c
C. St. James	"	29.78	81	—	SSW	1	c
Aparri	5 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	10 a.m.	29.84	86	71	SSW	1	c
Legaspi	6 a.m.	29.80	75	—	—	0	c
Bacolod	9 a.m.	—	—	—	SW	1	c
Iloilo	"	29.87	89	—	SW	1	c
Cebu	"	29.85	84	—	S	1	c
Labuan	"	29.85	84	—	—	—	—

	June 4th.	June 5th.
	8 a.m.	8 a.m.
Barometer	29.70	29.62
Temperature	83	81
Humidity	84	85
Rainfall	0.18	0.00

Post Office.

A Mail will close for:—

Monday, the 8th instant, being a Public Holiday, the Post Office will be open for one hour *i.e.* from 8 till 9 a.m. There will be one delivery and a collection of letters as on Sundays.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

In the event of the arrival of French mail from Europe, the Post Office will be open for one hour for the delivery thereof.

Manila—Per *Rubi*, 6th June, 11 A.M.

Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash.—Per *Shawmut*, 6th June, 11 A.M.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar—Per *Tjipanas*, 6th June, 11 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta — Per *Latsang*, 6th June, 11 A.M.

Macao—Per *Sui Tai*, 6th June, 1.15 P.M.

Manila—Per *Glenlogan*, 6th June, 5 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai—Per *Choshun Maru*, 6th June, 5 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per *Daijin Maru*, 7th June, 9 A.M.

Singapore—Per *Ghenzee*, 8th June, 9 A.M.

Swatow and Shanghai—Per *Choytang*, 8th June, 9 A.M.

Holhow and Haiphong—Per *Singan*, 9th June, 8 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, *via* Tuticorin—Per *Ernest Simons*, 9th June, 11 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Haimun* 9th June, 3 P.M.

Kenlung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle—Per *Iyo Maru*, 9th June, P.M.

Amoy, Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per *Sungkiang*, 9th June, 3 P.M.

Shanghai—Per *Yochow*, 9th June, 3 P.M.

Manila—Per *Taming*, 9th June, 3 P.M.

Shanghai—Per *Hanyang*, 9th June, 3 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per *Kanagawa Maru*, 9th June, 5 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Anping—Per *Fukushu Maru*, 9th June, 5 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per *Ischia*, 10th June, 10 A.M.

Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama—Per *Nikko Maru*, 10th June, May, 11 A.M.

Amoy and Manila—Per *Yuensang*, 10th June, 3 P.M.

Chefoo and Tientsin—Per *Kwaichow*, 11th June, 3 P.M.

Newchwang — Per *Kweiyang*, 11th June, 3 P.M.

Moji, Salina Cruz and Mexico—Per *Maris*, 11th June, 4 P.M.

Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per *Yawata Maru*, 12th June, 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji—Per *Japan*, 12th June, 11 A.M.

Yokohama and Kobe—Per *Bingo Maru*, 12th June, 5 P.M.

Holhow and Haiphong—Per *Hupeh*, 13th June, 8 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, *via* Tuticorin—Per *Delhi*, 13th June, 11 A.M.

Cooktown, Zamboanga, Port Darwin Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne, Adelaide Perth, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, and Fremantle—Per *Tsinan*, 15th June, 3 P.M.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar—Per *Tjikini* 15th June, 4 P.M.

Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *Korea*, 16th June, 11 A.M.

Manila, Fr. Wilhelmshafen, Simpsonhafen, Herbertshohe, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per *Manila*, 18th June, 4 P.M.

Shanghai, Yokohama Kobe and Moji—Per *Namsang* 23rd June, 10 A.M.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

PEAK.

Armstrong, J.	Hutchison, Capt. and Mrs.
Aucoit, E. F.	Irving, Edward
Burton, Major	Jones, R.A.M.C., Major
Brister, Mr.	T. P.
Clarke, F. S.	Kent, Mr.
Coke, Lt. & Mrs. B. E.	Kent, Mr. and Mrs.
Daniel, Fred. W.	Kent, R.A., Col.
Daniel, Water J.	Krauss, E. L
Darling, Col.	Lanning, Albert E.
Dehnhardt, Mr.	Lauder, Major
Dooner, Capt.	Logan, Major and Mrs
Ennies, Rev. and Mrs. Dallas	Malden, Geo.
Ellis, Mrs.	Martin, R.
Evans, Miss	McCoffery, Mr. & Mrs
Falconer, Mr.	McGregor, Mr. & Mrs.
Finch, Capt. and Mrs.	McHutchon, Mr.
Fremantle, Mrs. and maid	Mitchell, R.
Fuchs, Mr.	Monk, S. D.
Galbraithe, Mr	Pescio, Mr.
Gomperz, H. H.	Reid, Lieut.-Col.
Greenhill, L. S.	Rissland Mr. and Mrs. H.
Hall, J.	Sayer, G. W.
Hassan, Mr. and Mrs.	Sinclair, A
Hell, P.	Smith, A. Findlay
Hett, Mr. and Mrs. P.	Stevens, Mr.
Hill, E. E.	Stopani, Mr.
Hockaday, W. T.	Wakefield, Mrs.
Hodgins, Mrs. & child	Watkins, Mr.
Hogge, Mrs.	Wilder, A. P.
Howard, Mrs.	Worbrook, Mr.

CRAIGIEBURN.

Adams, M. and Mrs. R. J.	Fletcher, H. L.
Aurrecoechea, Mrs.	Hunter, H.
Bird, C. F.	Jones, Dr. and Mrs. E.
Caldwell, G. E.	Nikkels, R. N. W.
Casademunt, Miss	Pye, Mr. & Mrs. Burns
Clothier, Mr. and Mrs. H. W.	Ram, E. A.
Curry, Lt. G. G.	Smith, Mr. and Mr. Grant
F.	Smith, E. Grant

HONGKONG.

Adams, P. R.	Leighton, W.
Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. H.	Little, A. C.
Battiscombe, H. G.	Lyall, Dr. and Mrs. McDougall, S.
Benson, R.	McIntosh, G. C.
Birney, Miss	Merecki, J.
Birney, S.	Mody, J. H. N.
Black, Dr. G. D. R.	Niedhardt, E.
Blunn, A. B.	Packer, B. L.
Brayfield, T.	Paget, A. R.
Bulmer, J. H.	Parry, C.
Burgess, R. C.	Pearse, Dr. W. W.
Bussierre, S. C. de	Peake, A. W. J.
Carpenter, W. D.	Perkins, T. L.
Carter, A.	Philipsen, H.
Carter, Mr. C. J. and Mrs.	Ray, E. H.
Colvin, H. E.	Rose, Dr. J.
Crook, A. H.	Rose, J.
Davenport, Mr. & Mrs. W. B.	Sherer, W.
Dickinson, A. R.	Shields, C. E.
Fiume, W. E.	Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. F.
Fortier, H.	Spittles, J.
Fuller, Denman	Stebbing, W. T.
Garner, C. E.	Sternberg, A.
Getz, M. E.	Stevens, Rev. A. J.
Hall, Capt. T.	Thomas, H. P.
Hallows, E.	Turner, C. S.
Harding, R.	Tullidge, G. W.
Humphrey, Mr. & Mrs. W. F.	Wallach, C.
Harrison, J. L.	Withington, Mr. and Mrs. T.
Innes, Capt. R.	Woods, J. D.
Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. E. S.	Wroe, Mr. and Mrs.
Kremer, P.	Wurburton, W. Egerton
	Youdan, Mrs. V. E.

CONNAUGHT.

Baker, A. H.	Loponyade, Mr & Mrs. S. A.
Barrett, Miss	Marcovitz, Mr.
Blanc, P.	May, H. J.
Boulet, E.	Merlin, Capt. J. A.
Berry, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. and child	Nwansoan, S.
Bullock, E.	Perkins, C. B.
Esrom, F.	Sears, W. A.
Eyre, Mr. and Mrs.	Shiley, S. B.
Gale, B. D.	Silva-Netto, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. B. and child
Grumpton, W. J.	Stapleton, Mr. & Mrs. F. W.
Grunwald, L.	Stapleton, Master F. W.
Hersley, R. S.	Thomson, J. W. D.
Holmes, H. S.	Tom, Mr.
Hough, Dr.	Weill, B.
Jack, Mrs. C. M.	
Kelly, W. H.	
Langford, Mr. & Mrs.	
Lingeri, Miss L.	

KOWLOON.

Allen, C. S.	Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Chaytor, C.	Owen, O. E.
Fager, H. A.	Petersen, A.
Framis, Mr. and Mrs.	Reachard, Mrs.
Gardner, J. H.	Reachard, Master
Harrop, C. G. V.	Robertson, A. W. L.
Hope, Mr. and Mrs. and 2 children	Schaeffer, Capt
Macdougall, Mr. and Mrs.	Stafleton, Mr and Mrs.
	Stone, P. E. F.
	Waghorn, N. J.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

Name.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	I.H.P.	Captain.	Last reported at
Alacrity	despatch-vessel	700	4	3,000	Commander C. T. K. Fuller	Japan
Algerine	sloop	1,050	4	1,400	Commander E. H. Edwards	en r. Pacific Station
Astraea	cruiser, 2nd class	4,360	10	7,000	Captain F. E. C. Ryan	Hongkong
Bedford	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	22,000	Captain S. E. Erskine	Japan
Bramble	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lt.-Comdr. Hon. R. O. B. Bridgeman	Yangtse
Britomart	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lieut.-Commander F. B. Noble	Hongkong
Cadmus	sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Commander B. L. Majendie	Shanghai
Cherub	water tank and tug	390	—	300	Master J. J. Wilson, R.N.	Hongkong
Clio	[illegible]	360	6	1,700	Lieut.-Commander A. L. Gretton	Japan
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	360	10	7,000	Captain Roland Nugent	Hongkong
Flora	cruiser, 2nd class	4,360	10	7,000	Lieut.-Commander W. H. Darwall	Japan
Handy	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander Dickens	Shanghai
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander C. A. Fremantle	Japan
Ianus	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	22,000	Captain G. C. A. Marescaux	Japan
Kent	cruiser, 1st class	14,100	18	30,000	Captain Clinton Baker	Yangtse
King Alfred*	cruiser, 1st class	616	4	1,200	Lieut.-Commander S. H. Tennyson	Jesselton
Kinsha	river gunboat	1,070	6	1,400	Commander F. H. Walter	Hongkong
Merlin	surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Captain G. W. Smith	West River
Monmouth	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	22,000	Lieut.-Commander C. C. Walcott	Yangtse
Moorhen	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander R. S. Roy	Hongkong
Nightingale	river gunboat	85	2	240		West River
Otter	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6,300	Lieut.-Commander J. White	West River
Robin	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander H. R. Tickell	Yangtse
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander Alan Dixon	Hongkong
Snipe	river gunboat	85	2	240	Bosn. W. Strath	Hongkong
Taku	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6,500	Commodore R. H. S. Stokes	Hongkong
Tamar	receiving ship	1,050	6	—	Lieut.-Commande H. R. Godfrey	Yangtse
Teal	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander H. T. Attlay	Yangtse
Thistle	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lieut.-Commander Stevenson	Japan
Virago	torpedo boat destroyer	355	6	6,300	Lieut.-Commander H. P. Douglas	Port Swettenham
Waterwitch	surveying ship	620	4	450	Lieut.-Commander J. Kiddle	Hongkong
Whiting	torpedo boat destroyer	360	6	6,900	Lieut.-Commander the F. Kuns	Yangtse
Widgeon	river gunboat	195	1	800	Lieut.-Comd. H. R. V. Cottrell-Dormer	Yangtse
Woodcock	river gunboat	180	2	550	Lieut.-Commde. G. R. Livingstone	Yangtse
Woodlark	river gunboat	150	2	550		

* Flying Flag of Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Hedworth Lambton, C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

| Name. | Flag

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: RESERVE.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	122,000	$125	$125	£1,500,000 / $13,500,000 / $250,000	$2,000,387	Final of £2 on old and £1.10/- on new shares for ½-year ending 31.12.07	5 %	$750 / London £76.10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£12,735 / $300,000	$71,293	$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$1,560,000 / $219,058 / $401,959	none	$20 for 1906	8½ %	$235 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£125,000 / Tls. 100,000 / Tls. 48,942	Tls. 204,424	Interim of 7/6 ex 2/5½ for 1907	6 %	Tls. 77½
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	$250	$100	$3,000,000 / £00,000 / $456,407 / £125,137. 15/- / $434,434	2 506,011	Final of $15 making $45 for 1906 and interim of $30 for 1907	5½ %	$795
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	$100	$60	$1,000,000 / $199,032 / $85,157	591,763	$12 and bonus $3 for 1906	10 %	$150 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$20	$1,000,000 / $346,097 / $13,8 2	$272,432	$6 and bonus $2 for 1906	8½ %	$92 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,313,941	$428,027	$27 in 1906	8½ %	$315
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	$25	$25	$7,000	$1,053	$1 in 1906	...	$16 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	$50	$50	$264,638 / $96,988	Nil.	$4 for year ending 30.6.1907	10 %	$40
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	$15	$250,000 / $575,000 / $75,279 / $20,000	16,437	$1½ for 2nd half-year making in all $2½ for year ending 31.12.07	7½ %	$29½ sa. and b.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld. (Preferred)	60,000			£60,000				
Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£270,000	£3,694	5/- for 1906 @ ex 2/2½=$2.24 per share	3½ %	$38 / $24
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000			Tls. 75,000	Tls. 14 510	Final of Tls. 2½ making Tls. 3½ for 1907	7½ %	Tls. 43 sellers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	£400,000		Second interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 9 for a/c 1907	7½ %	Tls. 51½
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£1,871	172,370		4½ %	43/9
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	$10	$10	$65,000 / $47,221	$98	$1.00 / $0.50 for year ending 30.4.19 8	4 % / 3½ %	$25 / $15
	10,000	$10	$5	Tls. 98,000				
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 419,479 / Tls. 62,000 / Tls. 81,200 / Tls. 30,000	18 730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12½ %	Tls. 49 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	100	$100	$450,000	19,218	$8 for year ending 31.12.06	...	$128 buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	$100	$100	none		$3 for 1897	...	$22
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	...	Tls. 77½ sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£150,000 / £84,398	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (No. 10 for account 1908	7½ %	Tls. 15½ buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	10/10	£4,878	£11,358	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	...	$8
	50,000	£1	£1					
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	$25	$25	164,124	$3,726	$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	$13
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	60,000	$50	50	$50,000 / $36,8.6 / $40,000	$3,556	Final of $1½ making $3½ for 1907	6½ %	$52 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld.	50,000	$50	$50	$100,000 / $50,000	$141,442	Final of $4 making $8 for 1907	7½ %	$106 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 10,459	Interim of Tls. 2½ for six months ending 31st October, 1907	7 %	Tls. 87 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,257 / Tls. 75,000 / Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22 626	Final of Tls. 9 making Tls. 17 for 1907	7½ %	Tls. 226 buyers
HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 100 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	$25	$25	$30,000	$10,908	$2½ for year ending 30.6.07	10½ %	$22 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,125	$15	$15	$1,000	$9,178	$1.80 for 1906	...	$12½ sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	$50	$50	$648,975 / $43,075	$252	Final of $3½ making $7½ for 1907	7½ %	$95 sales
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	50,000	$100	$100	$250,000	$36,915	Final of $3½ making in all $7 for year ending 31.12.07	7 %	$100 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	$10	$10	$217,426 / $50,000	$4,621	70 cents for 1907	7 %	$10 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	$50	$50	none	$653	$1½ for 1907	6½ %	$26 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,523,045 / Tls. 170,000	Tls. 107,547	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 8 for 1907	8 %	Tls. 120 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	$50	$50	none	$1,541	Final of $2.10 making in all $4.10 for year ending 31.12.07	8½ %	$48 sa. and b.
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 8,807	Tls. 2½ for year ended 31.10.1907	4½ %	Tls. 58 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	$10	$10	Tls. 23,276 / $60,000	$14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	4½ %	$11
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	...	Tls. 63 buyers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	Tls. 8 for 1906	...	Tls. 77½
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 28,257	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 260
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,624	12/6	12/6	£1,299	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	$7½
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	$12	$25,000	Nil.	$1.20 for 1907	11 %	$11
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10					
Do. Do. special shares	* 50,000	$1	$1	none	$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	16½ buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld.	125,000	$10	$10	$120,000	$3,593	80 cents for 1907	8½ %	$9½
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	$7½	$6	$60,000 / $5,000	$2,974	$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	6½ %	$20
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	$10	$10	$12,000	$5 078	Final of 75 cents making in all $1½ for 1907	11½ %	$10½
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	$20	$20	$186,000	$15,002	$2½ for year ending 28.2.07	12½ %	$20 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	$10	$10	none	$9,321	$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	7½ %	$15½ buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$25	$25	$120,000	$4,578	Final of $15 making in all $19 for 1907	8½ %	$225 sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld.	50,000	$10	$10	$100,000	$8,191	Final of $1.20 making in all $2 for 1907	6½ %	$30 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500	Tls. 17,127	Interim of Tls. 10 for 1st quarter	6½ %	Tls. 510 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	$10	$10	Tls. 27,603		80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 % / 4 %	$14 / $2
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	$10	$1	$5,000	$7,314			
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	$10	$10		Nil.	None	...	$8
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7½ for 1907	7 %	Tls. 109 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 / Tls. 75,000	Tls. 8,493	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	15 %	Tls. 92½ sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 58 331	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1907	...	Tls. 386 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	none	Dr. $41,934	None	...	$23 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$ 5	$ 5	none	$478	40 cents for year ending 31.5.07	6½ %	$6 sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 / Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 6½ for year ending 30.4.07	...	Tls. 97 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	none	$111	50 cents for 1907	4½ %	$11
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	$10	$4	$35,000	$1,360	80 cents on 9,900 ord. shares and $19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6½ %	$13
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	900,000	$10	$10	$500,000	$6,438	Final of 30 cents=3 %—making 60 cents for year ending 31.12.07	6 %	$10
William Powell, Limited	15,000	$10	$10	$25,000 / none	$41	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	55½ buyers

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

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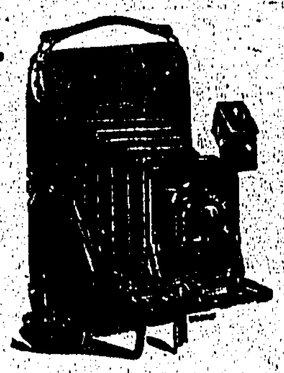

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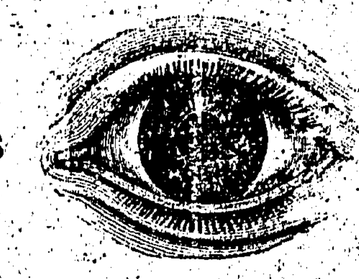
EYES  RIGHT!

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HONGKONG AND SWATOW.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1907. 161

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Hongkong, 10th October, 1907. 161

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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BIRTHS.

On May 22, 1908, at Hangchow, to Rev. and Mrs. Clarence D. Herriott, a daughter (ELIZABETH TAYLOR)

On May 27, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of C. M. DE SENNA, of a son.

On 30th May, at Sheerness, England, to Surgeon G. C. CROSS, R.N., and Mrs. CROSS, a son.

DEATH.

On 25th May, in Shao-hsing, Rev. HORACE JENKINS D.D.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1908.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR HONGKONG.

(30th May.)

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a valued communication from our Correspondent at Taipeh, Formosa, on the trade in Japanese silver yens between that Island and the Colony of Hongkong. The possibilities arising from that trade will, no doubt, be seized by those whose immediate business it is to profit by the information which the energy of our Taipeh representative has succeeded in placing before our readers. We are informed that in addition to the steps taken by the Formosan Government to discourage the further importation of silver coins into the Island, the Government have lately issued instructions to all the prefects in Formosa to give warning to the people in their respective districts regarding the acceptance of silver coins. In effect the instructions are that there having lately been a considerable number of importers of silver coins consisting of "Silver Yen" and foreign silver pieces into Formosa, and the merchants dealing in tea, rice or sugar, taking advantage of the ignorance of the people, who value silver more than any other form of currency, and by circulating false rumours, are now obtaining profit by using "Silver Yen" and foreign coins, to the loss of the ignorant people. Under these circumstances all the prefects are required to endeavour to give warning to the people within their jurisdiction that they should be very careful not to accept the illegal silver coins (Japanese subsidiary coins excluded), and thereby sustaining loss. The Government consider that the circulation of such illegal coins is detrimental to the consolidation of the currency system in Formosa. Formerly there were several kinds of coins in circulation in Formosa, and the Government, seeing the inconvenience and abuse arising from the use of mixed coins, took steps to thoroughly re-adjust the currency system of the island, by allowing the "Taiwan Ginko" (Bank) to issue bank-notes convertible into gold coins a few years ago. This step put a stop to all such inconveniences and abuse and succeeded in driving the illegal silver trader out of the Island. However, the circulation of these coins amounts at present to some 20 or 30% of all the amount of bank notes in circulation in Formosa, and is again threatening to bring about the same condition which prevailed in former times. This is considered a great inconvenience to the business circle and also detrimental to the industries and against the idea of the Government. Therefore the people should be advised to comply with the wishes of the Government and act accordingly. The official notification stated that those who accept the illegal coins will sustain loss. Most of the farmers in Formosa do not understand the actual value of silver, but they attach much to the brilliant appearance of the metal, and from long custom and the favour with which the metal is regarded they are very easy to be deceived by crafty merchants to their disadvantage. Notwithstanding that the Government is constantly declaring the official value of "Silver Yen" in accordance with the value of silver bullion in the markets of the world, the market value set between the farmers and merchants is widely different from that of the Government. For instance, brokers dealing in tea, rice, or sugar, buy silver coins from the importers at cheap prices, and when buying tea, rice or sugar, as the case may be, they pay to the farmers using silver coins, at the exchange of 95 or 96 or over. The simple reason for such a strange practice is that the farmers are ignorant and accept the silver coins only on account of their appearance without regard to their intrinsic value. Such in detail has been the warning widely circulated by a paternal Government. The Taiwan *Aichi Nichi Shimpo* concurs in the view taken by the Formosan Government and believes that "it is quite clear that those accepting silver coins are losing, and the only remedy for this abuse is to stop the circulation of illegal coins, and endeavour to induce the ignorant and poor farmers to use only the bank notes issued by the Taiwan Ginko, which are at once convertible for gold coins on demand." It is evident that where their circulation is so generally discouraged the market value of the yen in Formosa is certain to depreciate and therein lies the opportunity for merchants and exchange banks having dealings with Hongkong gathering in the proscribed tokens for exportation to countries where yen is at a premium in consequence of the rate of exchange now ruling.

COMMERCIAL MORALITY IN JAPAN.

(1st June.)

It is difficult to estimate what will be the precise effect of the conference held at Osaka last month by representatives of the business interests of that commercial centre. So far the Japanese newspapers which have come to hand give no indication of the character of these deliberations, and if we would learn the resolutions adopted we must wait until the next mail from the North. But an account of the opening proceedings is furnished by our Kobe contemporaries, from which it would appear that the principal address was that delivered by Mr. Matsuoka, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. With most of the remarks Mr. Matsuoka submitted to the business men of Osaka and the advice which he freely offered everyone will agree. One of the main points which he emphasised, and which should be followed to the very letter, had reference to the importance of commercial morality on the part of Japan. Within recent months there have been many flagrant contraventions of the principles of fair commercial dealings on the part of Japanese merchants, whose methods have aroused bitter recriminations by competitors who have been the victims of the Japanese sharp practices, and the utterance of the Minister of Commerce at a business gathering will, therefore, be accepted as a timely warning to those of his compatriots whose hands have been soiled in the effort to place their goods on foreign markets. Mr. Matsuoka was very explicit over the question, and his speech on this point will be read with interest by foreign firms trading in the Far East. He observed: "There is another matter to which I must invite you to pay special attention. I refer to commercial morality. It is very regrettable to have to recognise that there are merchants who even go so far as to suggest that falsehood is a licence permissible in business. That is a terrible mistake. The code of morality for commercial matters is perhaps not required to be so strict as that of religion, but there are two vital canons which must be obeyed. I mean the strict fulfilment of promises and undertakings, and abstention from all attempts to conceal defects in goods. I am very sorry, too, to have to say that some merchants and manufacturers register or imitate trade-marks belonging to other persons if they find that the marks have not been registered in this country. To thus steal or copy trade-marks is simply petty cunning, and it does not pay in the long run, for it means the abandoning of the possibilities of large and legitimate gains in order to snatch a small, immediate profit. Having regard to these facts, it behoves the commercial men of Kobe and Osaka, the business centres of Japan, to maintain a high standard of commercial morality, the more especially as their conduct is being closely watched by the trading classes of many nationalities." As the Minister said, the annexation of private trade-marks is one of those reprehensible practices which does not pay, if the guilty parties would only consider the matter for a moment. It works its own doom in the end and whatever profit may accrue at the beginning is swallowed up by the loss of confidence which inevitably ensues and the loss of the respect in which Japan as a nation may have gained in the past. Mr. Ishii, the Director of the Consular Bureau of the Foreign Department, had also something to say on the same question. Beginning with the reflection that Japan desired to become an industrial and commercial power, he referred in a general way to the trade with China, remarking that he was not at all pessimistic on the point, but he was convinced that it was necessary to pay careful attention to the ill-feeling toward Japan which was being displayed in some quarters in Europe and America. The history of the time of the Franco-Prussian war and of similar periods showed that victorious powers were generally disliked for a time by the other nations, while the defeated countries enjoyed a large degree of international sympathy. It might thus be that Japan was simply suffering from the unpleasantnesses naturally incidental to her position. In any case, however, there was no other course for her than to march steadfastly along the path of justice and to allow nought to daunt her. "What then, is the path of justice?" Mr. Ishii asked in conclusion. "It is," he declared with emphasis, "commercial morality." Therein lies the whole matter in a nutshell. Referring again to the speech of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, it is interesting to note that the importation of rice and wheat into Japan averages about 56,000,000 yen per annum, and he urged that steps should be taken to extend the area under rice cultivation in order that an increased output might lead to a diminution in the imports. Speaking of Japan's output of articles in general for the export trade he impressed upon the merchants the necessity of making use, as the Germans did, of the latest results of science and experience to improve their products and manufactures. As an instance of the need of this, he mentioned that officials despatched to America reported that the Japanese household furniture exported to that country was very inferior in both design and quality to that received there from Europe. They insisted that in this case, as also in regard to other goods, the Japanese manufacturers must make up their minds to compete with Europeans in the production of strong and well designed articles, abandoning their old habit of turning out cheap but imperfect goods. "Let me now look," continued the Minister, "more especially at Japan's exports to the other Far Eastern countries. The greater part of these exports are goods from Kioto, Osaka, and Kobe. Unfortunately, however, it cannot be said that the trade is making satisfactory progress. There may be many reasons for this, but the principal causes are undoubtedly: (1) the imperfect nature of the manufactured articles, (2) the failure to introduce new and improved designs. As human tastes alter, merchants and manufacturers must endeavour to keep up with them by adopting their goods to the requirements of the changing conditions." The statesman may be right, but the greatest factor of all lies in the commercial morality of the Japanese, and the inspiration of confidence in the honesty of their methods. Without that their efforts to expand their overseas trade are bound to fail miserably. Looked at from every point of view the address was statesmanlike, broad-minded and admirably suited to the occasion. If the Minister's views are adopted by the merchants to whom he appealed there is nothing to hinder the future prosperity of that heavily-burdened country, but neglect of the common canons of commercial integrity is certain to recoil on Japan as a nation.

THE SATURDAY SERVICE TO CANTON.

(2nd June.)

As we have had on more than one occasion pointed out, the mortality rate of Hongkong can only be considered an approximate figure in view of the peculiar conditions which prevail in this Colony. It is a well-known fact that among the Chinese population whenever an individual belonging to Canton is led to the conclusion that his days are numbered he makes haste to wind up his affairs and betake himself to his native land so that his bones may be interred alongside those of his ancestors. It is seldom that Europeans are so much concerned as to the ultimate repository of their remains, but even if they were it is probable that in a very great number of cases they would find it difficult to raise the passage money especially after a long and exhaustive illness. On the other hand, the Canton Chinaman's home is, so to say, next door to Hongkong and a night's journey brings him to the family home and among his friends and relatives, who can give effect to his last wishes. As a consequence, when we read that so many cases of plague have occurred in Hongkong, we have also to remember that the actual proportion of suspected cases which have cleared out of the Colony only to die in Canton is absolutely unknown and cannot possibly, so far as we can see, be ascertained. But leaving that particular point aside for the moment, we have to notice a new development in the passage of Chinese, who may be suffering from disease, to the mainland. According to a report from our Canton correspondent yesterday, a communication was forwarded to the Viceroy of the Liang Kwang Provinces by the Kwang Yun Charitable Institution of Canton stating that arrangements had been made to run a steamer of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company during the plague season on Saturday nights from Hongkong to Canton so as to facilitate invalids getting to Canton on Sunday. The Institution asked for the necessary permission to run the special steamer for the service in question. In his reply the Viceroy stated that he greatly appreciated the beneficent intention of the petitioners and has instructed the Sin How Kuk officials to at once communicate with the Customs authorities in the matter. The next step in the negotiations was apparently taken with successful results, for the Tung Wa Hospital Committee received a despatch from the Viceroy, stating that vessels from Hongkong would be permitted to enter Canton on Sundays in accordance with the terms of the request submitted by the Charitable Institution which had originally moved in the matter. On inquiries being made, it was learned that the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company have agreed to devote the *Powan* to the special service and that the first run will possibly take place on Saturday evening next. This is decidedly interesting news which will be hailed with satisfaction by the Chinese community which is nothing if not sensitive on a matter which concerns its patriarchal customs and should undoubtedly popularise the already admirable service provided by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company. It does not appear, however, whether the extended facilities now offered to the Chinese are to be restricted to those who are suffering from disease or whether it will be open to all travellers who wish to take advantage of the additional run to Canton. Under proper precautions there seems to be little reason why the service should be so restricted, for if people can perambulate Hongkong from end to end daily without fear of contagion, they could also proceed in a special section of the vessel on the eight hours' trip to Canton without danger. Indeed, we fancy it would not pay the Company to restrict the passenger list, especially on a steamship of the size of the *Powan*, and there are many who would gladly utilise the opportunity provided to spend a week-end holiday in the capital of South China. At all events, it is clear that the authorities have no desire to place obstacles in the way of the Chinese, or to ruffle their susceptibilities in the smallest degree. Seeing that the request of the Kwang Yun Charitable Institution has been so readily granted, it is curious that it was not submitted in previous years, or, perhaps, it did not occur to the members of that body that their suggestion would have been so willingly accepted.

THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER'S ACTIVITIES.

It may be remembered that a short time ago the news appeared in our columns stating that as the result of the commands of the Empress-Dowager, who shows no signs of weakening in the extent of her activities, a union had been arranged between the youngest son of Yuan Shih-kai and the youngest daughter of Chang Chih-tung. The *raison d'etre* of this alliance is said to be the desire of the Empress-Dowager to secure harmony between the two great statesmen in North China. As the *N. C. D. News* remarks in dealing with this question: "The rivalry that exists, and has existed, for years between their Excellencies Yuan Shih-kai and Chang Chih-tung, who are the recognized heads of the two great political bodies of this Empire, namely the Progressives and the Conservatives, is too well-known to need comment. It is also well-known amongst the Chinese that the great influence H.E. Yuan Shih-kai possesses with the Empress Dowager is gall to the leader of the Conservatives, H.E. Chang Chih-tung, and it has required all the diplomacy and strength of character of Her Majesty to keep the peace." The writer proceeds to observe that the Manchu officials have watched the course of events, as the result of which their power and influence have gradually dwindled away, with increasing jealousy and alarm, but owing to their weakness they have been afraid to step into the arena of active opposition. Here, then, we have three elements of disintegration at work—the party dominated by Yuan Shih-kai, the party whose allegiance is given to Chang Chih-tung, and the Manchu officials. In view of the unsettled state of the country and the troubles in Yunnan, it was extremely undesirable that such a state of affairs should be allowed to continue if diplomacy could secure anything like a permanency of friendly policy as jointly arranged by the two Viceroys in the North. Accordingly, the Empress-Dowager stepped in to remove these differences of opinion as far as possible, for an open disruption and antagonism between the Viceroys might easily lead to a calamity. With her usual shrewdness, political sagacity and foresight the Empress-Dowager feels the danger and has lately acted with her habitual promptitude, as may be perceived from the Peking dispatch in question, says the writer already quoted. It seems that during a conference before the Throne at which both their Excellencies Yuan Shih-kai and Chang Chih-tung were present her Majesty seized the bull by both horns and issued her commands to them, that it was her pleasure that their youngest son and daughter should be betrothed and that the date of the betrothal would be duly announced as soon as she had received the report of the Imperial Astronomical Board on the horoscopes of the two children. United by such ties of kinship it is thought that the two great political leaders will somehow adjust their differences and smooth the way for more united action to serve the interests of the Empire. This is only a repetition of the action which Her Majesty adopted some twelve months ago when Tieh Liang, the President of the Ministry of War, and Yuan Shih-kai were at loggerheads, and in that case it was proved to be an eminently satisfactory solution of the trouble. That the Empress-Dowager should find time to deal with the domestic problems of the Ministers' households, and at the same time to keep a sharp eye on affairs in Yunnan is proof positive of the vitality of Her Majesty's brain. As an example of how the Throne is called upon to deal with matters at large, while concerning itself with the petty trivialities of private quarrels, we may quote a report with reference to the Yunnan affair. It seems that Viceroy Hsi Liang, of Yunnan, has reported to the Throne that in obedience to the orders of that Viceroy, General Pô Chin-Kuei has raised a corps of 5,000 men, which will require Tls. 20,000 per month to keep up, that General Lung Yü-Kuang has already arrived from Kuangsi with his brigade and that General Lung Chi-Kuang with his troops are also expected to arrive there shortly from the same province. It would therefore, declares the Viceroy, need an immediate expenditure of Tls. 230,000, which he expects to receive without delay from the Central Government, "as matters are extremely critical in Yunnan." There was no haggling over the matter when the memorial reached headquarters. An Imperial Rescript was immediately issued commanding the following Customs taotais to send money to the Yunnan provincial authorities and in the following proportions:—Wuhu, Tls. 60,000; Chinkiang, Tls. 60,000; Shanghai, Tls. 40,000; Kiukiang, Tls. 40,000 and Ichang, Tls. 39,000—total, Tls. 239,000. To ensure promptness and dispatch, it was ordered that this money should be telegraphed to its destination without delay. So that the wonderful Empress Dowager even at the great age she has reached is still as versatile and many-sided as ever.

A REGRETTABLE INCIDENT.

(3rd June.)

In view of our special telegram from Shanghai to-day the comments of a Northern contemporary on the regrettable incident leading to the institution of the libel action by the Consul-General for Portugal at Shanghai will bear reproduction. Writing editorially on the 28th ult., the *Shanghai Mercury* observes:—"Up to time of writing, we have been unable to obtain an official version of the arrest of the young sergeant of the Portuguese Volunteer Corps, Mr. Rangel, and his father, Mr. J. Rangel, and until both sides of the question are heard it would be not only impolitic but even unjust to form an opinion of the subject. The tendency to criticize the action of a Consul-General is unfortunately too prevalent in certain quarters, but it is safe to assume that the circumstances that have led to the arrest of the above gentlemen must have seemed sufficient to the Portuguese Consul-General, who has already held that onerous position for the last five years in Shanghai. Mr. Potier evidently believes that he has met with scant courtesy at the hands of some of his nationals and it may be thought that he must have had considerable provocation before he took the drastic step referred to. That a young man, barely nineteen years old, should have been given the position of sergeant seems somewhat incongruous and it is to be hoped that the age and experience of those selected for officers will receive more consideration. In the interests of fair play we refrain from commenting further on the subject. The case is now before the Consular Court and there is no reason to anticipate very serious consequences as a result of the incident." On the following day Sergt. Rangel was again escorted from his cell Hongkew Police Station to the Portuguese Consulate for a further inquiry into the matter by Mr. Potier who had a larger number of witnesses summoned, including Capt. Nalasco, Lieuts. Carion and Carneiro. That being only a preliminary investigation the proceedings were still private. During the time he has been kept in the Station the prisoner has been visited by a large number of his fellow-countrymen and by the time he is released he promises to be quite a hero. Sergt. Rangel, who is very popular, is as cheerful as ever in his confinement, and it looks as if the Consul had alienated the sympathy of at least a number of the volunteers. Rumour has as usual been busy, and among the reports is one—well-founded it is stated—to the effect that a very large proportion of the volunteers may resign as an outcome of the two incidents which have occurred. They hold that the usual course of Sergt. Rangel's case should have been to have brought it under military law, contending that Mr. Potier can have no jurisdiction in a matter which is really an army affair.

CHINESE RAILWAYS.

(4th June.)

The position with regard to the Canton-Hankow railway has of late received somewhat less prominence than its importance would seem to warrant, but the fact that another call is to be made on the shareholders indicates that work in connection with the line is progressing. There is little or no news, however, of what has been accomplished by the company which was formed to construct the railway and those who invested their money in the line are feeling somewhat anxious about the situation. In the Straits Settlements, a feeling of uncertainty prevails as to the character of Chinese railways generally. Those Chinese who have taken up shares are inclined to question whether everything is as it should be and the Press go the length of warning the Straits Chinese against embarking money in some of the projects for building railways in China. This advice was given by the *Straits Times* because they had no faith in some of the officials who were put in charge of this work, none whatever in their ability to supervise the building of the lines and none whatever in their capacity to manage them when completed. Of the necessity for railways in China, there can be no question, and the success of the lines at present supervised by foreigners is convincing proof that the Chinese readily adapt themselves to the new method of locomotion. But there must be, for a time, foreign supervision and control, just as there was in the Maritime Customs, where the ingrained tendency to peculation is reduced to the minimum. In time, the Chinese will develop a public spirit, perhaps; but that time is not yet; and until they see more real progress towards reform in the mandarinate, and hear of officials being praised and promoted for their honesty, the Straits Chinese would do well to keep their money in the Straits, under their own control, and utilise it for the development of paying local enterprises. That is a distinct warning against the nature of Chinese railway stock and is not likely to do it much good. The only thing is that the newspaper in question does not specify the particular railway to which its allusions are made. It proceeds to say somewhat vaguely that we see from Northern exchanges that there is a good deal of dissatisfaction amongst the shareholders of some of the railway lines in course of construction. Already time has been wasted in preliminary wrangles in the case of lines in which Straits Chinese are connected. If delay were the only cause of complaint the matter would not be so serious. Petitions are being sent to the Board of Posts and Communications at Peking making serious allegations against certain high officials to whom the construction and direction of railways are entrusted. These include the giving out of contracts without calling for tenders, making sinecures for relatives and friends, engaging as engineers men who have no experience in building railways, and purchasing inferior engines and rolling stock from Japan, and not being overscrupulous as to the amounts paid as commission to agents who are relatives of the chief official. If these allegations are true—and some allowance must be made for the disappointment of prejudiced critics who are not sharing in the plunder,—then the fate of some of the railways is settled for a time. Until the Chinese realise their own incapacity to initiate the railway system, there will be a considerable loss of money. This is to be regretted. The Chinese need not consider it a matter of "face." They have had little or no experience of railway construction and management, and need not be ashamed, therefore, to call in the assistance of the foreigner. In due course, they will have learned from experience, and since they are shrewd enough in the management of their own private concerns, there can be little doubt that they will make a success of the railways. To achieve this, there must be changes. The old corrupt hands must go, the younger men, with western education and enlightened ideas of public duty, must be entrusted with the new work, for the parable of putting new wine into old bottles is as true and apt to-day as it was 1900 years ago. The advice is in many respects sound, but it is doubtful whether a greater infusion of young blood would materially alter the situation. Old heads are needed to steady the exuberance of the younger spirits. The question, however, is one which should attract the attention of the Chinese administrators, unless it is desired to do without the financial support of the Straits Chinese.

THE BUILDINGS QUESTION AGAIN.

(5th June.)

To those who followed the discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council on the new provision which it is proposed to insert in the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance with regard to the demolition of certain storeys in buildings which are deemed to be opposed to sanitary conditions, it will be obvious that the utmost diversity of opinion prevails on the subject. The new clause is of a lengthy character, divided into three sub-sections, and that it is of vital interest to all property owners in the Colony is beyond denial. At the Council meeting yesterday, His Excellency the Governor gave a brief résumé of the circumstances which had led the Government to submit the new clause for adoption, but offered no idea as to his own personal views on the matter. The question has been under consideration at various times during the past five or six years and apparently we are as far from a solution as ever. Last year when the subject was again brought up on a resolution by the senior unofficial member, "that the scheme for pulling down the upper storeys of every third house in the blocks of houses in Chinatown and the provision of lateral windows in the upper storeys of the adjacent houses is a desirable and effective scheme," the Government felt unable to acquiesce in so serious and drastic a change, but agreed to the appointment of a Committee to report on the feasibility of the scheme. The Committee, with one exception, expressed themselves in favour of the proposal. Mr. Ram, architect, who was the dissentient member, based his objection to the proposal on structural grounds, holding that if one or two storeys were removed from every third house, the adjoining buildings would be materially weakened. However, in

view of the general consensus of opinion as expressed on the subject at the time, the Government decided that the new clause which was submitted yesterday should be inserted. His Excellency the Governor made it plain that the Government in introducing this amendment were actuated solely by the desire to meet the wishes of the Committee in question, and of those who had supported the scheme in the Legislative Council. In order to understand the position and, also, for the purpose of future reference, it may not be out of place to quote here, in full, the exact text of the clause which it is proposed to insert and over which so much difference of opinion is discernible. It is a lengthy and somewhat involved "document," but its object is clear. It runs in the following terms:—

44. The following section is hereby added to the Principal Ordinance and shall be inserted after Section 154 thereof:—

"154a. (1.) Whenever the Governor-in-Council on the representation of the medical officer of health is satisfied that any of the rooms in any block of domestic buildings are so dark as to be dangerous or prejudicial to the health of inmates, he may direct the demolition of all storeys above the lowermost storey of every third building in such block and the construction of additional windows for the remaining buildings and the carrying out of such other consequential works as he may deem necessary to render such buildings healthy, and the amount of compensation to be paid to the owners of such buildings as are demolished wholly or in part shall be determined by arbitration in the manner provided by Sections 251 to 254 inclusive of this Ordinance. Provided that whatever alteration or reconstruction of buildings may be involved in the carrying out of any such works it shall not be held to bring such buildings within the scope of sub-section (39) of Section 6 or of Section 180 of this Ordinance.

(2) The cost of any works carried out under this section exclusive of any compensation to owners shall be certified by the Building Authority, and the Governor-in-Council may thereafter impose a special improvement rate upon the owners of such of the adjoining houses as are in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council benefited by such works, and in such proportions as the Governor-in-Council may decide; such rate not to exceed such annual sum as invested at compound interest at 5 per centum will amount in the period for which the rate is imposed to the total sum so certified as aforesaid with interest thereon at 5 per centum per annum and the period for which such rate is imposed shall not be less than 15 or more than 30 years. Every such rate may be recovered by the Colonial Treasurer in the same manner as if it were a rate imposed under the provisions of the Rating Ordinance 1901.

(3) The Governor in Council may in his discretion permit any part of any works directed under this section to be carried out by the owner at his own cost but subject to such conditions and in accordance with such plans and particulars as the Governor-in-Council may direct to the satisfaction of the Building Authority."

As showing how opinions change, it is noteworthy that while the Government were a year ago opposed to the general principle now enunciated they are now prepared to deal with the subject. Whereas, the unofficial members seem to be wholly against the clause holus bolus, not merely from structural considerations but also on account of its probable effect on the value of house property in Hongkong. We may put it as an axiom that nobody wishes for one moment to do anything which will reduce the value of property, or tend to any feeling of insecurity on the part of those who have invested their savings in house property. The condition of the property market in Hongkong is far too unsettled as it is to-day without being subjected to further limitations, and if the new clause will have the result prophesied by the unofficial members who spoke yesterday of curtailing transactions in property, besides depreciating the value in this class of investments it will undoubtedly be viewed with disfavour by the general community. On the other hand, we have it on the authority of the Colonial Secretary that not only will there be no reduction but the value of the property dealt with will actually increase if this clause become law. Unfortunately we have no figures to guide us one way or the other, and Mr. Murray Stewart's remark was very pertinent when he asked why, if the scheme were so favourable to the property owners, had the latter failed to try it on their own initiative? The answer that the property owners did not understand the clause is not exactly convincing, for if the property owners in Hongkong are unable to see on which side their bread is buttered then they are not the astute, far-sighted and clever body of gentlemen we have always assumed them to be. No definite result was arrived at yesterday, the question being shelved for a week, but from the present outlook, unless something intervenes to controvert the arguments of the unofficial members, there is little likelihood that the clause will pass, unless of course the officials exercise their voting power on the side of the Government, which would be a most arbitrary and odious use of their power. There is the further question as to how far the Colony would be committed as regards compensation were the clause to be adopted, and what the additional burden on the taxpayers would be, but consideration of that point may be left till another occasion.

A PEKING dispatch states that owing to the depletion in the national treasury and the extra demands made upon it on account of the disturbances in the South, the Empress-Dowager received, on Monday morning, in special audience, the members of the Ministry of Finance and enjoined upon them the necessity of exercising the greatest economy in all national expenditure.

ARE office rents going to assume reasonable proportions next year? It would almost seem as if they must if the number that are in course of completion are to be occupied. Beginning at the Yang King Pang, there is Mr. Bracco's big block. In Canton Road there is a large area growing up. Old Makalee offers a great number, Maitland's old hong will be reconstituted. There is the magnificent building of Arnhold Karberg at the corner of Kiukiang Road, and another fine block at the corner of Jinkee, whilst further along a big pile opposite the Chinese Post Office is rapidly rising, and from the Bund up to Yuen Ming is the elaborate speculation of Messrs. Jardine. Then there are the enormous blocks in Museum and Soochow Road. On the other side the H., K. and S. Bank is building a splendid structure where I hear all the shipping business is to be transferred. This should in its turn cause a demand for offices in Hongkew. Now all this is very fine, but how much longer are we going to be asked three times the prices one would pay for better accommodation in London, Paris, or New York. There is a suite of offices in the Nanking Road for which £600 a year is being asked, plus 16⅔% for taxes, which just works out at another £100 per annum. Honestly now? Can anyone show me any offices anywhere in Shanghai that would fetch a third of that sum in either of little villages I have mentioned.—*Shanghai Saturday Review.*

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

RIOT NEAR FOOCHOW.

DISTURBANCE SUPPRESSED.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Foochow, 29th May.

In reference to the riot at Siu-an, General Hung Wing-on, who led the Government troops thither, has successfully put down the disturbance.

THE YUNNAN RISING.

GUARDING THE FRONTIER.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 29th May.

Imperial instructions have been despatched to the Governor of Kwei-chow to have troops held in readiness to prevent any attempt on the part of the anti-monarchists in Yunnan at crossing the frontier.

RETRENCHMENT.

ABOLITION OF SINECURES.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 29th May.

The Board of Civil Affairs has decided to effect retrenchment, from the 5th moon, in salaries of officials and the abolition of sinecures.

TROOPS FOR LIANG-KWANG.

TWO REGIMENTS TO BE ENLISTED.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 31st May.

The Ministry of War has issued instructions to the Viceroy of the two Kwang provinces to enlist two regiments of troops.

The enlistment expenditure will be defrayed by the Board.

TIENTSIN-CHINKIANG RAILWAY.

FIRST SOD CUT.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 31st May.

The first sod of the Tientsin-Chinkiang railway was cut on the 30th inst.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA.

THE NOTE-ISSUE.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 31st May.

The Board of Revenue has framed regulations governing the bank-note issue of the National Bank of China.

In order to help Chinese banking successfully to compete with the foreign banks at the various Treaty ports, the Board of Finance has obtained permission to establish a Chi-hsueh kuan, or financial school, in Peking, for training young merchants and others to learn modern banking. When proficient, the *P. & T. Times* tells us, they will be employed in the national or other Chinese banks where they are badly needed nowadays.

The president is also going to establish a Government printing office in the capital for printing bank-notes of the National Bank of China, etc., for circulating in the various provinces in order to check foreign notes.

The National Bank of China did very good business last year, and it has a promising future before it.

A Chinese Government Savings Bank has been attached to the National Bank.

Duke Tsai Tse, President of the Board of Finance, is doing all in his power to enlarge the National Bank of China—by the establishment of more branches with sufficient funds in the provinces.

TIENTSIN-CHINKIANG RAILWAY.

A RIFT WITHIN THE LUTE.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 1st June.

China has appointed a Board of eleven men to the management of the Tientsin-Chinkiang Railway.

Both the British and the German financiers interested in the undertaking are dissatisfied with China's action.

They have raised objections to the appointment.

The Deutsch Asiatsche Bank in particular regards the appointment with disfavour.

THE YUNNAN RISING.

CAPTURE BY FRENCH SOLDIERS.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Yunnan, 1st June.

Some of the insurgents have crossed the border to Yunnan.

French soldiers have succeeded in capturing many of them.

Application has been made to the French Government by the Chinese for the rendition of the prisoners.

PURSUIT OF THE FUGITIVES.

FRENCH CONDESCENSION.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Yunnan, 1st June.

A telegram has been received from the Chinese Minister to Paris advising that France has agreed to consent to Chinese soldiers, in pursuit of the fugitives, crossing into French territory within a limit of 30 *li* [ten miles] of the territorial boundary with a view of effecting arrests.

A COMMERCIAL TREATY.

SHEUNG KUNG PO HURRIED.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 1st June.

The Waiwupu has directed Sheung Kung Po to hurry on with the completion of the draft Commercial Treaty.

A SHANGHAI LIBEL ACTION.

PORTUGUESE CONSUL-GENERAL SUES NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 3rd June,
2.35 p.m.

Mr. O. G. Potier, the Portuguese Consul-General, has instituted an action for libel, in the French Consular Court, against the proprietor of the *Shanghai Mirror* newspaper in connection with the Rangel case.

The paper described the Consul as an ass.

A CONSUL AND HIS NATIONALS AT LOGGERHEADS.

The Portuguese Consul-General is once more at loggerheads with his nationals, and while there is no need for foreigners to take sides in the controversy, it has to be admitted that it is difficult to reconcile his action with the dignity of his office, writes the *N. C. D. News* of 28th ult. Our readers will remember the case of Captain Nolasco, of the Portuguese Co., S.V.C., who was arrested on a charge of not showing proper respect to Mr. Potier. The case was fortunately settled; but before this satisfactory solution had been reached Dr. Luiz Nolasco, a well-known barrister-at-law from Macao, had come up to Shanghai to defend his brother. When he found that his services were no longer required he made preparations to return to Macao by the French mail last week, and a circular was sent round to the members of No. 4 Section of the Company inviting them to assemble on the jetty and bid him farewell. The circular rather indiscreetly mentioned that this farewell demonstration would provide an occasion for showing sympathy with Captain Nolasco. Yesterday the Consul-General is reported to have received an anonymous letter telling him all about the affair, and following its reception he went round to the house of Sergeant V. F. Rangel of the Holland and China Trading Co., to make inquiries. He asked for the original of the invitation and was promised a copy, but Sergeant Rangel was unable to find one. However, he gave the Consul a full account of the incident, and Mr. Potier then took the drastic step of arresting Sergeant Rangel. Against this course the prisoner's father protested, on the ground that his son was in regular employment, and asked for his release upon bail. Mr. Potier, therefore, arrested Mr. Rangel, senior, also, and both men were taken to Hongkew Police station, where they are now confined, awaiting trial for their alleged offence.

If the facts of the case are as stated, and there is no reason to doubt their accuracy, it will be generally felt that Mr. Potier would have acted more in consonance with his high office by taking no personal action in the matter. If Sergeant Rangel has been guilty of abusing his position in the Shanghai Volunteer Corps to gratify private spite, it would have been sufficient to bring the matter to the notice of the Commandant. Certainly the circulation of such an order to his Company as is attributed to Sergeant Rangel would prove him to be unfit to remain in the Corps; but disciplinary measures against the man should be left to the commanding officer.

29th May.

Yesterday morning the two Rangels who were arrested by Mr. Potier on Wednesday were brought up at the Portuguese Consulate for a preliminary investigation. The proceedings were not open to the Press. The case of the younger Rangel, a Sergeant in the Portuguese Company, was first dealt with. When he was brought into the Consul's room, Lieut. Colonel Watson, Commandant of the S. V. C., was present, and Mr. Potier was in full consular uniform. A large number of witnesses had been summoned, including Captain Nolasco, Lieutenants Carneiro and Carion and the N. C. O.'s and men of No. 4 Section. In reply to Mr. Potier, Captain Nolasco stated that Rangel had authority to issue private circulars to his section, but not general orders. Captain Nolasco and the two Lieutenants stated that they had heard about the circular, the subject of these proceedings, after it had been issued. Several N. C. O.'s and men stated that they had signed the circular in the usual way when it was sent to them, and one witness said that he had signed without reading it.

After this evidence had been taken Lieut.-Colonel Watson and the prisoner left the Court and the elder Rangel was called in. The Consul-General asked him whether he was in his full senses the preceding day, and he replied that he was. Was he under the influence of drink? Had he had anything to drink? Prisoner said that he had had his usual drink that day. Mr. Potier asserted that accused had answered him very roughly and treated him very badly. This Rangel denied. The Consul-General then told him that he ought to be punished with fifteen days' imprisonment, but after considering all the circumstances he had decided to release him forthwith.

It is understood that the younger prisoner's case will proceed to-day.

A SHANGHAI MAGISTRATE.

RESIGNATION TENDERED.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 4th June,
3.20 p.m.

Mr. Pao, the Mixed Court Magistrate, has tendered his resignation in connection with the Jernigan incident.

The following translation of the petition from the Mixed Court Magistrate, Mr. Pao, to the Shanghai Taotai, published in the *Universal Gazette* explains the foregoing telegram:—

With regard to the case of the obscene actor, Li Chun-lai, as to which I recently received your directions to arrange for a rehearing and after trial to punish him in accordance with the law, I have to petition that accordingly I had Li Chun-lai brought before me and Dr. Barchet, the American Assessor, on Thursday at the morning sitting.

The plaintiffs, the Cantonese Guild, obtained the services of Mr. Morgan Phillips, and the defendant, Li Chun-lai, had invited Mr Jernigan to come to the Court to argue on his behalf. On the day in question the number of spectators was so great that the Court was crowded, and the public indignation was such that all were eagerly looking on. The lawyer Jernigan came into the Court and pointing at me with his hand uttered the following criticisms:—

"Your Worship is a Chinese official and has disobeyed Chinese law in recklessly imprisoning an innocent man during seven months. May I ask what is the defendant's crime, and who the plaintiff is?"

He then proceeded to quote Article 56 of the Rules for Trials, in Tientsin, memorialized by Yuan Shih-kai, and Article 45 of the Rules for Criminal Litigation and Punishment memorialized by Wu Ting-fang and Shen Chia-pen, using them by way of censure. I replied mildly and with calmness saying: "I have arrived at my post since more than a year yet have never seen you appear in Court. I have, however, always entertained respect for your reputation and I am, therefore, astonished to see you to-day actually appearing in Court to argue on behalf of this obscene scoundrel, Li Chun-lai, the object of general public hatred. That Li Chun-lai is lewd and vicious is well-known even by women and children. It is, therefore, difficult to explain how it is that you are not yet aware of it. The case might originally have been tried long ago, but complications and delay were caused by the fact that there were Swedish and Italian cases involved. In this matter I only know that I will obey the laws of the country and severely inflict punishment accordingly. The plaintiff in the case of Yun Chih-tsao, which consists of harbouring a deportee, has now gone to Japan. The case of Mrs. Wong is that of having relations with the wife of an official and swindling money therewith. It must be treated by considering the amount and the nature of the thing stolen, as in the case of robbery. The plaintiff is the Cantonese Guild."

EMPEROR KWANG SU.

ILL AGAIN.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 3rd June.

The Emperor is again suffering from swollen legs.

WEST RIVER NAVIGATION.

PROTEST BY CANTON VICEROY.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 3rd June.

H.E. Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy of Canton, has telegraphed that certain foreign gunboats are cruising the waters of the West River on the pretext of protecting foreign merchants.

His Excellency urges that steps may be taken to put a stop to such cruising.

CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

PROPOSAL TO PURCHASE.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 3rd June.

H.E. Chang Pik, president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, has resolved to raise a foreign loan of ten million dollars, herewith it is proposed to buy in the shares of the Chinese Telegraph Company.

Later.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications is willing to offer $170 per share of the Chinese Telegraph Co.

H.E. Sheng Kung-po has invited a large number of shareholders to his private residence to discuss the acceptance of the offer.

[The original price offered by the Ministry was $110 for a $100 paid-up share. This was refused by scrip holders.—*Ed., H.K.T.*]

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERVISORS.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 3rd June.

On the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, Chang Chung-fai and Chang Kam-to have been appointed supervisors of the National Bank of China.

WARSHIPS FOR CHINA.

PURCHASE IN ENGLAND.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 4th June.

H.E. Wang Tai Sieh, the Special Commissioner to England, has wired that he has made satisfactory arrangements with the English Government [*sic*] for the purchase of warships for the new navy for China.

THE YUNNAN RISING.

FRENCH ASSISTANCE NOT WANTED.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 4th June.

The Imperial Government has forwarded telegraphic instructions to H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan, directing him to discourage the admission of French soldiers into Yunnan to participate in the suppression of the rebellion.

CHINA AND SIAM.

A FRENCH REQUEST.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 5th June.

The French Minister at Peking has preferred a request to be allowed to take part in the drawing up of the proposed Treaty between China and Siam.

The Waiwupu has strenuously opposed the request.

SERIOUS POISONING CASE.

TWO MEN DIE—ANOTHER IN SERIOUS CONDITION.

1st inst.

A sensation was caused in the Central district last night when the news was bruited about that two men had died and another was removed to the Government Civil Hospital as the result of a poisoning affair. Looked at from every point of view all the circumstances point to foul play.

At about half past ten o'clock last night, while Lance-sergeant Edwards was on patrol duty, he heard a commotion in Wellington Street. As he was approaching to investigate a man ran up to him and said that he was wanted in house No. 172. The officer followed the man into the ground floor of the building, and on being taken to a bed in the rear of the building, he was shown the unconscious forms of two men, who were then breathing their last. Sergeant Edwards was then led to the third storey, where he found another man lying huddled on a bed, apparently in severe pain.

Hurriedly making for the street, the officer rushed to the Central Police Station. After notifying the officer on duty—Inspector Ritchie—of the occurrence, he secured the number of ambulances required and had the three men removed to hospital. The two men from the ground floor died before admission. The other man was quickly attended to and managed to live through the night.

As the result of investigations made by the police it was learnt that the ground floor of 172, Wellington Street was used as a shoemaker's shop. In this shop four men were employed—the head shoemaker, his assistant, a cook and an accountant. The shoemakers lived in the shop, while the cook and the accountant occupied the third floor. The *fokis*, however, had their meals in the shop. At what hour they had "chow" last night is not known at present. It is stated, however, that soon after dinner all of the diners—except the accountant—became very ill. They were seized with cramps in the stomach and fits of vomiting. By a friend who had called on a visit, it was thought that the men had "eaten something which had disagreed," but when he saw the men lose consciousness he thought the matter serious and rushed for the police, meeting Lance-sergeant Edwards, as stated in the opening of the report.

What makes the affair suspicious is the fact that the accountant cannot be found. A search for him, it is alleged, has ended fruitlessly, and it is reported that he has absconded.

That the two men died from the effects of poisoning is not doubted for a minute, and it is left to the doctor to discover the nature of the poison. Meanwhile the search for the accountant continues.

ONE ARREST MADE.

4th inst.

In connection with the recent poisoning case at 192, Wellington Street, whereby two men succumbed from the effects and another sent to hospital, the man, who was reported as missing, was arrested yesterday at Shek-tong-tsui, by Detective Sergeant Appleton, on suspicion of having administered the poison. The accused who gave the name of Mak Sze, an accountant, was charged in the Police Court, this morning, and was ordered by the magistrate to be detained in police custody. As yet it is not known to the police what was the nature of the poison which caused the death of the two men, and the report of the Government Analyst is awaited eagerly.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

CASE AGAINST THE FRENCHMAN OPENS.

The extradition charge against the Frenchman—L. J. F. Desplats—who is accused of the larceny of $2,500, funds belonging to the French Government, was opened in the Police Court, last Thursday afternoon.

Mr. J. H. Kemp presided. The French Consul-General—Mons. G. Liebert—was also present.

His Worship said that he had read the evidence as it was handed to him, but there was no showing that defendant got the money, neither did he understand where the $2,500 came from.

The French Consul said that accused did not deny that he had taken the money.

His Worship said that did not appear in the evidence.

The French Consul stated that the money was sent to defendant by the Notary.

His Worship—Was the money found on him?

The French Consul—It is very difficult to prove that.

Was the money sent by post?—Yes.

His Worship said further witnesses must be procured. They must get the clerk who made the letter, also the man in the Post Office who delivered the letter.

When this was interpreted to the defendant he stated that he did not deny receiving the money in three separate sums, but he denied embezzling it.

The defendant decided to make his statement on oath. When he got into the witness box he handed to the Magistrate a written statement which was in French. An adjournment was then allowed until to-morrow to get the statement translated.

The Shatin Murder.

INADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE.

On Thursday next, in the Supreme Court, Dr. Ho Kai, counsel for the defence, will commence his argument on the point of law in connection with the sensational Shatin murder trial which occupied the attention of a jury for several days last week. In this case the reader will remember a unanimous verdict of guilty was brought in by the jury against the three prisoners, who were accused of slaying three persons—two men and a boy—on the Kun Yam mountain, in the New Territory, on the 2nd December, 1906; and it will also be remembered that just as the death sentence was about to be passed counsel for the prisoners asked for the arrest of judgment on the ground that he had a legal point to raise. Dr. Ho Kai's contention will be that certain evidence—that relating to the finding of the watch of one of the deceased in the box of one of the prisoners—which was given by a witness for the prosecution, and which was allowed by the defence conditionally, was inadmissible and should not have been taken. The proceedings will be of great interest.

AN OBJECTION TO THE EVIDENCE.

SOME INTERESTING ARGUMENT.

4th inst.

Sir Francis Piggott (Chief Justice) and Mr. Justice Gompertz listened to the argument raised in the Supreme Court, this morning, on behalf of the three men who were found guilty last week by a jury of killing two men and a boy on the Kun Yam mountain on the 2nd December, 1906. At the conclusion of this sensational trial, which lasted six days, it will be remembered that Dr. Ho Kai, counsel for the prisoners, asked for the arrest of judgment on the ground that certain evidence was improperly admitted during the trial. The Chief Justice granted the application and to-day was fixed to hear arguments on both sides.

The Attorney-General (Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C.), instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor) appeared for the Crown. Dr. Ho Kai and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Bretton, were for the defence.

When the proceedings opened there were a good number of spectators, including many Europeans, in the Court.

Dr. Ho Kai said he appeared for the defence, and with him Mr. Slade, who would lead and open the case for the prisoners.

Mr. Slade then proceeded to address the Court. He stated that this was the hearing of a motion for the arrest of judgment, given on the verdict of a jury, on the ground that evidence which had been duly objected to was improperly admitted. The evidence referred to was that given by Detective Sergeant Wilden, which was objected to by the defence.

The Attorney-General—The objection was taken by the Court.

Mr. Slade—The evidence was objected to. It is the duty of the Court to object to any evidence which may be improper.

Counsel then read the evidence given by the detective sergeant at the trial, beginning from the time he went to the scene of the tragedy, the opening of a camphor-wood box in the house of one of the prisoners, and the finding of a watch belonging to one of the murdered men. Certain other facts, Mr. Slade pursued, came out, showing that the sergeant visited the house not in uniform, and was accompanied by other police officers. It was clear that the men knew he was a police officer. It appeared also that the police officer had no warrant of any kind, neither for the apprehension of the prisoner, nor for searching of the premises. It was clear that he gave no caution of any kind to the prisoners before asking them questions or searching their premises; and Mr. Slade submitted that it was clear that the sergeant in doing what he did was guilty of a grossly illegal act.

The Puisne Judge—What in? In making the arrest or entering the premises?

Mr. Slade said it was for entering the premises, and the sergeant was liable to be charged with burglary. No man, he said, can enter another man's house and take away a watch without authority. If so, that person is guilty of house-breaking.

The Attorney-General—We are not deciding that charge.

Mr. Slade said it was pertinent. The officer had no authority for entering the house. If he had a warrant to go into the house he may do so, otherwise he may not do so. Without the authority of a warrant a police officer is no better than a private individual so far as entering a private house is concerned. The evidence of Sergeant Wilden having been obtained in the manner he had already detailed, the question was whether the evidence on the whole could be received, by reason of it being illegally and improperly obtained; and also whether such portion of that evidence was in fact an admission, or, as it is termed in criminal cases, a confession by the prisoner, could be admitted as evidence against him. Unless the prosecution could prove that the confession was given voluntarily then that was to be excluded. The whole performance was illegal. If the Court found that the illegality was such as to taint the evidence—

The Puisne Judge—Supposing the house was entered, nothing was said to the prisoners, but something was found, what then?

Mr. Slade said it depended how far the illegality made the evidence suspicious. He then went on to say that if the Court found that the evidence was improperly obtained then the verdict must go.

The Attorney-General stated that his submission was that in the first place the evidence was clearly admissible, and proceeded to cite authorities at length. He maintained that the confession of the prisoner which he made to the sergeant when the watch was found was voluntarily made. The confession the prisoner made was that the box in which the watch was found belonged to him. The Attorney-General contended that the evidence was admissible and he would bring abundant authorities to show that it was. The finding of the box and watch in any event was admissible, irrespective of anything else.

The proceedings were adjourned.

MARINE COURT.

In the Marine Magistrate's Court, yesterday morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., P.C. Bird charged Kwok Yun, a cargo-boatman, with unlawfully disobeying the orders of the Harbour Master. Policeman Bird stated that at 9 a.m., on the 4th inst., he found defendant's cargo-boat anchored off Blake Pier between the *Rubi* and *Haitan*, thus obstructing the approach to Blake Pier and to the Ferry Wharf. Defendant said that he was waiting for a launch to tow him, as it was blowing hard at the time. He had gone alongside a ship, whose name he did not know, to load cargo. Having loaded cargo, he was told to shove off. So he anchored to wait for a launch to tow him. He did not know he had not cargo on board. He had taken cargo from Yau-mati to a ship with two funnels, called *Taisang*, where he discharged it, and was then told to shove off which he did. He was fined $5, or in default one month's imprisonment.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The twenty-third annual ordinary general meeting of A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the Company in Alexandra Buildings, at noon last Saturday for the purpose of receiving the report of the general managers together with a statement of accounts to the 31st December 1907. Mr. Henry Humphreys presided. There were also present:—Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, Messrs. H. P. White, J. Scott-Harston (consulting committee), J. A. Jupp, J. A. Tarrant, (acting secretary), W. T. Puddepha, J. M. E. Machado, G. Rapp, L. Guy, D. E. Clark and E. G. Lane.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, take them as read. The result of the year's working does not, I regret to say, compare favourably with recent years. We have not only had to contend with general depression of trade, but increased competition in several departments of the business. The falling off has been particularly noticeable in Shanghai, Tientsin and Manila, where our returns were further adversely affected by change of premises, or alterations thereto. In Shanghai (Hongkew branch) and also in Tientsin these changes were unavoidable owing to the expiration of our leases and the owners deciding to pull down and rebuild our premises, necessitating our going into temporary quarters elsewhere. With regard to Manila I mentioned in my speech at the last annual meeting that the building improvements there were not yet completed, and that there would be a further addition under this heading during 1907. Owing to the stagnant condition of trade in the Philippines, the extra revenue which we expected to obtain from increased sub-lettings has not so far come up to our expectations; consequently, it may take a little longer than I anticipated to completely write off the whole of this expenditure. Though all these changes should eventually prove of great benefit they have, as they were bound to do, caused temporary dislocation of business and a decreased turnover. The loss on subsidiary coins for the year amounts to $16,508.56. Turning to the accounts, the item "Building improvements" shows an addition during 1907 of $34,040.88, mainly on account of Manila as above mentioned. The increase in aerated water machinery and plant amounting to $18,948.81 has been mostly incurred in Manila and Shanghai. Your general managers with the approval of the consulting committee decided nearly a year ago to take steps with a view to closing the Foochow branch. In this course they were influenced as much by the decline of Foochow as a centre for trade as by the working results of the branch, which had been unsatisfactory for many years. The doors of the branch were closed to business on the 28th February last, and the final stages of its liquidation proceeded with. I am glad to be able to state that there will be little or no loss to the Company through the closing of this branch. Before moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions.

There were no questions.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Machado seconded.

Carried.

Mr. Jupp proposed, and Mr. Clark seconded, and it was agreed, that Mr. Francis Maitland and Mr. W. H. Potts be re-elected auditors.

The Chairman—That concludes the business of the meeting, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

The suggestion of the leading shipping firms of Hongkong that there be a governmental conference on the subject of the cattle trade is, we think, a good one, observes the *Manila Times*. If the Hongkong Government will create a safe system of inspection and isolation, it will be a great benefit to our quarantine system and to all interests concerned. The Hongkong Government has not yet asked for a conference, but if it does we hope this Government will come forward with ready assent.

As the shipping firms point out, an absolute embargo upon cattle from Hongkong will have a very serious effect upon the steamer lines now in operation. The cattle trade is worth P300,000 a year, and if this money is lost, there must be either a material advance in other rates for passengers and cargo, or a curtailment of the service in order to operate at a profit. This question is worthy of the serious consideration of our Government.

It is regrettable that the Assembly's answer to the plea and offer of Dr. Nesom is a paltry P100,000 for the equipment of a quarantine station. The money is insufficient and if the Assemblymen had given the question five minutes' serious consideration, aided by a pencil and a sheet of paper, they would have known that it was. There is a crying need for cattle in this country—agriculture, the old avenue to prosperity, cannot thrive without them—and the whole question ought to be taken up in a big way.

It is claimed that infected cattle are being brought to Manila and Central Luzon from North Luzon, Masbate, and other places and the question of local quarantine has got to be grappled.

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

PROTEST FROM SHANGHAI.

A number of the leading merchants at Shanghai have petitioned the Board of Posts and Communications protesting against the conversion of the Imperial Chinese Telegraphs into a government concern by the latter buying all the shares from the private holders. The President of the Board, Chan Pik, in his rescript to the above petition wrote as follows:—

"The conversion of the administration into a Government concern is a step which the Government is compelled by circumstances to take. The Board of Posts is a Government institution whose sole object is to facilitate communication and is not bound to consider the interest of any one single individual, but the national interests must always be the first consideration. The petitioners stated that some of the shares are in the hands of the foreigners as securities for mortgages and loans but the same petitioners seem to forget that the late Li Hung-chang had already declared that the same shares are not allowed to be sold to foreigners. It is therefore inexplicable how the petitioners could make such a statement. When the Japanese introduced a bill for the nationalization of all railways in that empire, the people did not express a single voice of dissent against such a step. The whole nation gave in voluntarily. As to the proposition that there should be a board consisting of merchants to look after the interests of the administration, such a question we need not consider, as the administration is about to be a Government concern [illegible]. Notwithstanding the fact that the Board has given like above rescript, the scheme of the nationalization of the telegraphs has not been submitted to the Throne—Dispatches."

WATKINS, LIMITED.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The ninth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders of Watkins, Ld., was held at the company's office, Watkins' Building, last Saturday afternoon for the purpose of receiving the report of the general manager with a statement of accounts to 31st December, 1907. Mr. G. Watkins was in the chair, there being also present Messrs. A. R. Lowe, Chan A Fook, John Lemm, Chow Hon Wah, Chun Yut Kai, and others.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—We now present to you our report and accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907, printed copies of which have been circulated and which I hope will be found quite satisfactory by shareholders. As we anticipated at the annual meeting last year our mortgage account has been entirely wiped out, and your property known as "Watkin's Buildings" paid for in full. In the accounts there is nothing I think that requires explanation. Our assets, you will notice, have been written down to a very low figure—and your reserves increased. As to the present year's prospects, I can only say that so far we have no reason to feel pessimistic. The continuation of the declared policy of your general managers to use all profits to reduce floating liabilities, and build up working capital, has again prevented the payment of dividend which otherwise they would have been justified in dividing. If any shareholder has any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability.

There were no questions.

Continuing the Chairman said:—And now, gentlemen, I have the pleasure to move the first resolution: "That the report now presented, together with the balance sheet and profit and loss accounts, be approved and adopted."

The motion was seconded and passed.

Messrs. A. R. Lowe and Bingham were re-elected the Company's auditors.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

CHINESE REFUGEES.

WILL NOT BE SENT BACK TO CHINA.

LEADER'S STATEMENT.

The *Singapore Free Press* of 22nd May says:—Fifty-nine of the Chinese refugees who arrived from Saigon on Monday were marched into the Third Magistrate's Court, yesterday morning, by a strong escort of European and native police. They walked two by two very quietly and squatted on the floor in a long double line facing his worship, Mr. Colman.

The Court was crowded with interested and sympathetic Chinese.

Speaking through Mr. Kum Tsun, the Cantonese interpreter, the leader of the refugees made a very interesting statement. It was as follows:—"Last year on the 27th day of the tenth moon (about November or December) our Chief sent us to attack the Chin Nam forts in China, and we attacked these forts for several days. We took one of the forts. Because the ammunition did not come as we expected and as promised by our Chief Sun Mun, we returned to Annam and Cochin China. When we got to Annam territory under the French, the French officers, Sergeant Majors and Sergeants, sent us on to Hanoi to be handed over to our Chiefs, who were stationed there. When we got to Hanoi, our Chiefs got houses for us to stay in and gave us $3 a month each for our expenses and also gave us food. We stayed there."

"What was the object of those operations?" enquired his worship.

"The country of Chinamen was taken away by the Manchurians, and our object was to snatch back what people had taken away. We are Chinese and we want our China."

At this stage, the Deputy Public Prosecutor, Mr. Hastings Rhodes, accompanied by the Count de Bondy, the French Consul, and the senior officer in charge of the French gendarmes, entered the Court.

Mr. Rhodes:—"The sixty Chinese in Court are refugees who arrived here by the "Australien" from French territory. The police prevented them from landing here under Section 3 of the Exclusion Ordinance."

His worship:—"What year?"

Mr. Rhodes:—"No. 9 of 1905."

The Deputy Public Prosecutor proceeded to read the Section referred to. Continuing, he explained that these people were political refugees and had been banished from French territory. Under Section 3 the police had power to detain them for forty-eight hours and that expired at 1 p.m. that day (Thursday). To detain them longer, permission would have to be given by a magistrate. Negotiations were going on and what would be the result he could not say. Possibly they might be sent back to the port of debarkation or some other agreement come to by the two Governments. (British and French?) It was necessary for the police to have power to detain them until the negotiations had been settled. He would put the French Consul in the witness-box.

His worship:—"Very well, I will take the evidence."

The Count de Bondy, the French Consul, produced an order for the banishment of sixty-one people from Tonking. Prisoner No. 19 did not arrive here. Witness believed he escaped in Tongking.

Mr. Colman:—"Is this the original order of banishment?"

"They are only political banishment prisoners and not criminals. The telegram I received said they were reformists."

"Is this the original document or a press copy?"

"It is the paper which the non-commissioned officer of gendarmes brought here and gave to me."

Mr. Rhodes:—"You identify the seal of the Court?"

"Oh. Yes."

Inspector H. Hart of the Central Police Station said that on the 19th he received sixty Chinese from the C.P.O. Tan Tuck Quay was sent to the hospital on Wednesday morning. There were fifty-nine in Court.

His worship told the Cantonese interpreter to enquire if all the prisoners admitted that they were banished from French territory.

"Hi, hi," (yes, yes) replied the prisoners readily.

"Mr. Rhodes, how long a postponement do you require?" asked his worship.

"About a week, pending an agreement between the two Governments."

"There is no question of sending them back to China?"

"Oh no, your worship, that is to be avoided. That is what the negotiations are about."

The refugees were informed that they were remanded for a week. They would not be sent back to China.

The first, or chief refugee, replied:—When we left Saigon we understood we were to be let loose here and could do what we liked.

His worship:—"Yes."

The refugees were then removed to the cells at the Central Police Station. They did not give the slightest trouble. Most of them are young men, but there are one or two elders among them. They are natives of Kwang Tung and Kwang Si Provinces. Some of them are very intelligent looking.

HONGKONG BANK IN FORMOSA.

TRADE IN SILVER YEN.

[*From Our Correspondent.*]

Taipeh (Formosa), 22nd May.

On 19th instant Mr. Tachikawa, an official of the Formosan Government, accompanied by several other officials, appeared at the Tea Merchants' Guild at Daitotei, and gave instructions to stop the use of the so-called illegal silver coins in Formosa, 66 tea merchants of Daitotei being present on that day. The Oolong tea merchants unanimously agreed to act in accordance with the instructions of the Government. However, the Powchong tea merchants, who have still a large stock of silver coins, raised objections against the proposed instructions, and thus caused a heated discussion among those present. Finally, Mr. Tachikawa delivered a detailed speech giving the history of the currency system of Formosa, and concluded his address by saying, in effect, that the use of the illegal silver coins is an iniquity; that they are used for the purpose of obtaining unlawful profits in the end and that such use will result to the disadvantage of all the people concerned. He also issued a strongly-worded notification to put an end to the illicit use of these coins.

To show the general condition of the importers of the silver coins at Daitotei it may be mentioned that Tin Kee, a tea merchant of Daitotei, made, some time ago, a contract with Guan Seng, of Hongkong, to import silver amounting to Yen 500,000 (at a commission of Yeh 12 per Yen 1,000) and has been importing from Hongkong by every incoming steamer. Up to now half the amount has been brought, and owing to the steps now taken by the Government, it is considered that the price of the coins will go down to $990 per Yen 1,000 and Tin Kee will thus lose about 8,000 Yen on their transaction. Piang Kee, of Amoy, also arranged at Hongkong with Hap Ho Chan of Daitotai, to import to the extent of Yen 300,000 of which Yen 190,000 has already been shipped to Formosa and it is now said that Hap Ho Chan has wired to Hongkong to stop the shipment of the balance of Yen 110,000. It is interesting to know that some merchants, who came from the mainland, are now staying here for the purpose of selling silver coins, and many brokers are scattered in the country, and also some of the importers have sent their men to Central and Southern Formosa to dispose of their stocks. Over all these men, however, the Government will keep a strict supervision.

The rate of exchange on 14th inst. was 912, but the import of Yen 300,000 per s.s. *Daijin Maru* on that day brought the exchange down to 900 on the following day (15th) and gradually to 895, the cause being mostly due to Tin Kee being anxious to sell his stock. In Central and Southern Formosa, however, it is reported the exchange still remains at 910.

In the meantime the exchange rate in Hongkong was down by 3 Yen.

Such was the condition before the Government's instructions were made known. On the 14th inst. the branch office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (Samuel, Samuel & Co.) at the request of one of the importers, sold T. T. on Hongkong amounting to Yen 80,000 at the cheap rate of 86¼ in order to obtain money for buying bills on Europe and America, which class of business the Bank intends to transact to a greater extent from this year onward. This bank took advantage of the fact that the Taiwan Ginko does not negotiate the bills of the importers of silver, and has therefore obtained profit from both sides.

According to what the importers say, there seems to be still room for import of some further Yen 2,000,000, in addition to the Yen 2,850,000 already in the Island, provided the exchange rate on Hongkong continues to fall as the money market is becoming brisker owing to the tea season just opened, and the first harvest of rice approaching. From the actual facts the continuous import of silver coins, during the last few months, there may be some truth in what the importers declare.

Under these circumstances, however, we may say that it was an excellent opportunity for the authorities to give such instructions at the present time.

ANOTHER NEW STAMP.

WHAT WILL "TRUTH" SAY?

The postal authorities of the Straits Settlements, says a home paper, seem to experience no small trouble in making up their minds what to do with their 4 cents stamp. In 1905 this value appeared in a lilac printing on red paper like the same stamp of Hongkong. In August of last year the red paper was abandoned, as was also the case in Hongkong. In both colonies the 4 cents—which corresponds to the penny value—was then changed to carmine printing on white paper, in accordance with the colour requirements of the Postal Union. A Singapore correspondent to the same paper wrote saying that the "all carmine" stamp was to go, and was being replaced by a 4 cents stamp in lilac on white paper—the colour of the current 3 cents. Possibly, remarks the paper, the "cent" in the Straits Settlements is appreciating in value, or possibly there has been some revision of postal rates necessitating change. Anyhow, whatever may be its genesis, the paper understands that the 4 cents, lilac, is already on sale at the Penang Post Office.

LANDLADIES BEWARE!

A NEW TRICK PRACTISED IN HONGKONG.

30th ulto.

Every reader of the *Hongkong Telegraph* is fully acquainted with the *modus operandi* of the "bank-note" tricksters. From what our representative was able to gather to-day it would seem that the "bank-note" game having, apparently, been played out, a new trick is being played now with some degree of success. Already we are informed several women have been baffled, and we hope our Chinese contemporaries would take note. The ruse, as played by this pack of scoundrels, is as follows:—Two or more men call at a house, preferably those owned by women, and ask for the rent of a cubicle. They cannot pay more than $5 for the room. In nearly every case the men know fully well that there is a cubicle to let before they present themselves. The question having been settled as to the price of the room, one of the men decides to "pay something in advance"—say a couple of dollars, and he tenders the landlady a $5 bank-note. Having confidence in her supposed lodgers the landlady returns the change "with many thanks," and the men now proceed to examine the cubicle. After a close inspection the men, of course, do not like the room. Too dark, no light, etc., etc., are the faults they find with the place, until finally the landlady is forced to return them the bank-note, while they in turn give her back her change. After they had taken their departure the landlady discovers to her amazement that the silver money which she had returned to her is nothing more than counterfeits. How long this game has been going on is not known, but it has only been discovered a day or so ago.

DAIRY FARM.

FREE FROM INFECTION.

A special meeting of the Sanitary Board was held last Monday afternoon, the business being to declare the Dairy Farm Company's sheds at Pokfoolum free of rinderpest. According to Mr. Adam Gibson, the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, the following was the condition of affairs with regard to the last epidemic. On the 26th ultimo, the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon wrote:—

Of the 16 cows, sick or incontact, at the beginning, all have contracted the disease. Four have died and the remainder have recovered. Following the lines of the last outbreak, six calves were introduced into the sick hospital among the affected cows. As they took the disease, they were innoculated with serum and none have died. The net result of the outbreak has, therefore, been 22 cases and 4 deaths.

Although the disease is practically at an end, (or safety, I have not yet reported the place as free from infection.

The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon wrote on the 30th May:—

The outbreak of rinderpest at the Dairy Farm is now at an end, and the net results are as stated in my minute of 26th May, attached. The sheds have been cleansed and disinfected.

I beg therefore to recommend that the place be no longer regarded as an "infected area."

Dr. Atkinson wrote on the 30th May:—

Please summon a special meeting of the Board for Monday next at 4.15 p.m. to declare the Dairy Farm free of infection.

THE REVOLUTIONARY OUTBREAK IN CHINA.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENT.

Japanese journals devote much attention to the revolutionary outbreak in Yunnan, which is led by the notorious Sun Yat-sen, and regard it as by far the most important of similar outbreaks that have occurred in China in recent years. The *Nippon*, editorially treating the subject, writes that Sun must not be looked upon in the light of an ordinary chief of brigands or desperadoes who abound in China. He has a fixed principle for the pursuance of which he follows determined methods. The present outbreak in Yunnan is nothing but the outcome of the plans he has elaborated during the past ten years. Most of the sympathisers or supporters of Sun Yat-sen live abroad, and these people are ever ready to furnish him with the sinews of war or to assist him in other ways. Herein lies the reason of the long-enduring nature of his scheme as well as the reason that his movement, though actually started, cannot be pushed home with that activity and rapidity that would be possible if he had his supporters in China instead of out of the country. The Chinese Government, on the other hand, however hard it may strive, can hardly stamp out the revolutionary elements effectually, for the reason that their root exists out of China. Thus the revolutionary movement in China retains its vitality in spite of the vigorous crusade carried on by the Government.

Meanwhile, there has been a considerable accession in the ranks of the revolutionary agitators, continues the *Nippon*. Kwangsi and Kwangtung are now generally conceded as the spheres of their influence, while Yunnan and Kueichow, which border on the above two provinces, will naturally become the stage of revolutionary activity. It would be no exaggeration to say that China is seething with the discontent of those who are not satisfied with the existing order of things in their country, and these people, though they may not agree with the principles and policy followed by Sun Yat-sen and his co-workers, may quite possibly join hands with the latter if there are prospects of success by their so doing. Here is danger for the reigning government of China. Whether or not the revolutionists will ultimately accomplish the end they aim at will largely depend on the time during which the Chinese Government carries out political reforms. If the latter is achieved before the revolutionary agitation assumes serious dimensions it will naturally die out, as there will be no necessity for the people to support disorder in face of satisfaction given them. It is to be hoped, concludes the Tokyo journal, that China will carry out the necessary reforms with as little loss of time as possible so that a wholesale revolution and the consequent misery may be averted.—*Japan Chronicle.*

THE COTTON YARN LOTTERY SCHEME.

TICKETS ON SALE IN OSAKA.

We (*Japan Chronicle*) learn from the *Osaka Asahi* that prize tickets issued at Shan, hai in connection with the Japan Cotton Spinners' lottery scheme are being imported into Japan. Our Osaka contemporary maintains that there can be no doubt that the issue of the tickets has done something towards the improvement of the market, and the second issue of the tickets is now being distributed. The tickets are being extensively sold in Osaka, and the *Asahi* maintains that these prize tickets, being in the nature of lottery tickets, should not be sold in Japan. The Osaka journal points out that in particular when the tickets are sold alone, independent of yarn, the transaction becomes purely a lottery. It is stated that a secret office is established at Fusan, where arrangements are made for receiving the prizes for those numbers which may be entitled to prizes. The price of the tickets is said to range from Y2.20 to Y2 30.

AN ACTOR'S AMUSEMENT.

HIGH JINKS AT YAU-MA-TI.

1st inst.

Idlers at Yau-ma-ti yesterday forenoon were provided with some amusement free, gratis and for nothing. Situate somewhere in the neighbourhood of Yau-ma-ti Police Station is the Po Hing Theatre, where the fun began. It ended at the Police Court, this morning. At about eleven o'clock yesterday morning a terrible noise was heard coming from the actors' quarters, at the rear of the theatre, which caused a large crowd to congregate in the street. Nobody knew what was going on inside, but a few expected to see some one come through the window head first. Policeman Perkins, whose attention was also directed by the noise, entered the building, and found one of the actors, a man named Wu Ming, hammering three coolies who were lined up against the wall. The officer seized hold of the actor to take him to the lock-up, but the latter turned on the policeman and a struggle followed. In the end assistance had to be called, and the infuriated actor was practically lifted to the station, so fierce did he fight. He was charged at the Police Court, to-day, on charges of disorderly behaviour and assault. On each charge he was fined $5—$10, or four days' gaol in default.

TRAGIC AFFAIR IN BANGKOK.

EUROPEAN KILLED BY THIEVES.

A most tragic affair occurred in the early hours of the 19th May, says the *Siam Observer*, at Sapatoom, which has cost the life of a respected and esteemed young European resident, Mr. Maximilian J. Kaiser. Mr. Kaiser was of Swiss nationality and was engaged with the Deutsch-Siamesische Handels Gesellschaft. He was occupying the house in Sapatoom road of Mr. Waldburger, the manager of the Company during the latter's absence in Europe.

A little after 3 a.m., the servants' quarters at the residence of Dr. Frankfurter, (next to Mr. Waldburger's), were entered by three thieves. Their plunder did not amount to much. They stole a pair of trousers, and, so far as is known, nothing else. A Chinese boy awaked and raised the cry of "Thief!" or "Camoy!" and the men ran out into the Sapatoom road. They ran in the direction of the old King's College, but before getting as far as that point they were met by a police patrol coming from the opposite direction. It may be noted in passing that, owing to a number of recent cases of theft in this district, the patrols have been strengthened. The thieves on meeting the patrol turned and ran back again in the direction of Dr. Frankfurter's house. One man tried to get into the garden behind Mr. Carter's house, and before he could do so he was captured by the police. The stolen pair of trousers was picked up near him, having been thrown away. The other two thieves ran past Mr. Spivey's house and turned into a narrow lane exactly opposite Mr. Shaw's house.

In the meantime Mr. Kaiser, aroused by the noise, got up and came out. Mr. Voirol, who is in the service of the same firm and also resides at Mr. Waldburger's house, came out with him. Mr. Kaiser was armed with a long sword. He ran after the two thieves who were escaping up the lane. Behind him ran one of the constables, also in pursuit. Mr. Kaiser ran a considerable distance up the lane, overtook one of the thieves, and attacked him with his sword. What followed happened in a few moments. It was very dark, but the constable could either hear or just dimly make out that Mr. Kaiser struck at the man with his sword. Either this man, or, more probably, his companion, turned and stabbed Mr. Kaiser. Whether the thieves first turned and attacked Mr. Kaiser, or whether they turned after he had brought one of them to bay, can only be conjectured. They did turn upon him and he was stabbed with fatal effect. The thieves ran on, and the constable, coming up,—(he had been some 30 yards or thereabouts behind)—found Mr. Kaiser wounded and helped him back to the head of the lane where Mr. Voirol had come. There he fell dead from the wounds inflicted upon him.

Two arrests have been made by the police.

JAPANESE COTTON SPINNING.

SURVEY OF THE CHINA TRADE.

The *Tokyo Asahi* reverts to a discussion of the cotton spinning industry and the future of the yarn trade in China. The price of Japanese yarn is largely regulated according to the prospects of its China trade, and Japan's most formidable competitors in the China market are Indian and Chinese yarns. The restriction of production by the Japanese spinners will not only reduce the supply in China but the shortage will have to be supplied by Indian and Shanghai yarn. Nor will it result in an increase in the price of Japanese yarn. The quantity and value of Japanese yarn exported to China during the last five years will be seen from the following figures:—

1903.....	831,406 piculs	20,759,664 taels.
1904.....	638,729	"	15,973,393	"
1905.....	681,442	"	17,791,368	"
1906.....	654,371	"	16,649,172	"
1907.....	571,604	"	—	"

As shown above, the export of yarn has greatly decreased during the five years under review, not because of the diminution of the demand in China, but for other reasons. The following figures, showing the amount of Indian yarn imported to China of late years, speak for themselves:—

1902.....	1,887,086 piculs	41,050,166 taels.
1903.....	1,880,911	"	45,279,699	"
1904.....	1,628,783	"	42,973,390	"
1905.....	1,846,846	"	47,556,192	"
1906.....	1,840,235	"	46,109,724	"
1907.....	1,893,894	"	—	"

As will be seen from the above, India is supplying to China three times as much yarn as comes from Japan, and there is a tendency towards a yearly increase in India's supply. Besides, the manufacture of cotton yarn in China has been making much progress in recent years. The rate of this progress may be gathered from the fact that the out-turn in China, which only amounted to 170,000 bales prior to the Russo-Japanese war, had increased to 320,000 bales in 1907. The reason for the decline of the export of Japanese yarn must be attributed to the neglect of exporters during the late war owing to the suddenly-increased domestic demands. Now that the requirements of the home market have been satisfied it behoves the cotton spinners to exert themselves to recover their lost ground in China.

Past experience has shown, the Tokyo journal continues, that the Japanese spinning industry has made an advance not in times of prosperity but in times of tradal depression. The falling-off of the export of yarn of late years is to a large extent due to the relaxation of proper efforts owing to the great prosperity experienced during the war. Now is not the time, therefore, for a conservative policy regarding the restriction of production, but it certainly is a time for active aggression. Further, it may be shown that it is not only for yarn but also for cotton piece goods that there exists a most promising market in China, which should be attacked strenuously. The importation of cotton goods to China from England, America, and other countries is shown below:—

	England. *Taels.*	America. *Taels.*	Other Countries. *Taels.*
1902.....	5,900,736	1,684,743	43,474,878
1903.....	14,681,024	16,224,335	27,866,799
1904.....	14,701,780	12,783,917	34,729,093
1905.....	24,671,757	42,538,548	44,122,171
1906.....	17,758,609	28,422,473	38,771,234

The annual importation of cotton piece goods to China amounts to from 70 to 100 million taels, of which Japan's share is:—

1902.....	1,696,385 taels.
1903.....	2,531,644 "
1904.....	2,353,947 "
1905.....	2,811,579 "
1906.....	2,629,812 "

Japan's share, as quoted above, is so small as to be only 5 or 6 per cent of the total amount of import. It should also be noted that besides the amount of cotton yarn and piece goods either imported to China or manufactured by the modern process there, there is also a large quantity of yarn and fabrics that are turned out by primitive methods in that country. When everything is taken into consideration, the well-nigh limitless nature of the demand that exists for these goods in China may well be imagined. As the producing capacity of the Japanese mills will be nearly doubled when the work of extension now in progress or under contemplation is completed, concludes the *Asahi*, it is desirable that the spinners should move more actively and abandon the negative policy they are pursuing [illegible].

RECALCITRANT JUNKMEN.

TENDER "STANLEY'S" EXPERIENCE.

30th ulto.

For some time past it has been considered advisable to provide moorings at Gap Rock for the Government tender *Stanley* when rough weather prevails. Up to the present time there is no anchorage for the tender anywhere near the lighthouse, and it was decided to provide suitable moorings. At an early hour yesterday morning the *Stanley* left the harbour for Gap Rock to do some work in connection with the laying of the proposed mooring. She took a junk in tow, the latter carrying two sinkers and moorings. Upon arriving at Gap Rock the junkmen were ordered to start work. This did not please them and compliance with the order was refused point blank. On being remonstrated with the sailors made tracks for Hongkong. No sooner was this discovered than the *Stanley* began to follow the trail of the native craft and, overtaking her, took the junk in tow. The *Stanley* then steamed back to the Rock. Still persisting in their refusal, the Chinese on the junk cut the towline and put their helm round and proceeded to sail in the direction of Hongkong, reaching port at 8.30 o'clock last evening. This morning the master of the *Stanley* laid a formal charge against the junkmen at the Marine Magistrate's Court.

FISHERMEN'S VENGEANCE.

A STEAM TRAWLER BURNT.

Japanese papers have been devoting much space to a strange affair at Choshi. From a lengthy translation in the *Japan Times* we learn that on the 27th May 6 fishermen ranging from 20 to 25 years in age are to be publicly tried in the Chiba Local Court on a charge of incendiarism, they having set fire to the steam trawler *Kaiko Maru* and burnt a part of the upper deck and the large fishing net. It appears that along the seashore of Choshi for about ten ri there stretches a fishing village where about 3,400 fishermen live. The present prosperity of Choshi is principally owing to the long-standing fishing enterprise of the village, but to the fishermen's surprise in November last a modern steamer equipped with up-to-date fittings appeared off the Choshi shore and commenced fishing there, employing the latest English trawling system, under which a large net is set far off in the offing and drawn by the steamer, so that great numbers of fish are caught. The quantity caught by the steamer is said to exceed that obtained by one hundred fishermen by their primitive methods. Besides, the large net while being drawn catches shells and seaweed containing numberless eggs of fish. Often, too, the fishermen's ropes laid at the bottom of the sea were cut by the steamer and drifted away. This naturally caused anger amongst the fishermen of the village. For day by day the haul of their fishing decreased, and in the course of one month many of the men became unable to earn enough even to cover their expenses and were consequently obliged to stop going out to sea, some of them being brought to the verge of starvation. Having appealed in vain to the owner of the trawler, Mr. Murakami, the Fishermen's Union appointed delegates to petition the authorities to prohibit the continuance of the *Kaiko Maru's* fishing, stating in detail the difficult position in which the fishermen and local fishmongers were placed. The petition, signed by 398 fishermen, was duly tendered to the Chiba Prefectural Office on December 16th, but at the end of a month no answer had been received and the fishermen became desperate. It was then that the six prisoners, preferring honourable suicide to ignominious starvation, resolved to take the law into their hands. On the night of Jan. 26 the youths put out in a small boat from the Shinsho shore, provided with a box of kerosene and a quantity of cotton, and steered toward the mouth of the River Tone, where the *Kaiko Maru* lay at anchor. With desperate courage the youths leaped on board the steamer, and, arousing the crew of the vessel, declared that they had come to burn the steamer and rescue the three thousand fishermen. The crew were terror-stricken. The youths deliberately burnt the great net and a part of the upper starboard deck. Directly they had disabled the ship they quitted her with a triumphant war cry and ran to the local police station, where they stated what they had done. After the preliminary examination they were transferred to the court by train, nearly all the fishermen and local shopkeepers going to the station to bid them farewell. Among these were eighty young men who secretly formed a league to wrest the prisoners from the hands of the police, declaring that the six youths alone should not be sacrificed for the benefit of the whole community. The chief of the Choshi Police, alarmed at the report, ran to the station in person and by entreaties barely dissuaded them from the desperate act. The station house and platform were filled with simple-hearted villagers, who had come to give a send-off to their six heroes. The prisoners anxiously inquired about the *Kaiko Maru*, and on being told that the steamer had fled for fear of further calamity, smiled and remarked that they would willingly undergo even a capital sentence now that their object was fulfilled. The train left admist deafening banzai from enthusiastic crowds. Altogether the scene recalled the departure of soldiers for the front during the late war. Over 500 people, including all the representative residents of Choshi, have petitioned the Local Court to exercise special clemency, and the issue of the trial is awaited with the utmost anxiety.

MEDICAL PRACTICE IN CHINA.

In Hongkong, where the requirements for medical practice are on English lines, there are German practitioners, but no Americans. The profession is mainly British and of high standard. In Shanghai the field is more open, and in the Chinese cities there are no requirements. But unless one has appointment as physician to the Imperial Maritime Customs, or like line of sure business, it is not certain he could make a living. The missionary physicians, many of them of large experience and of a high order of ability, care for the foreigners in many places. Kweilin, the capital of Kwangsi province, is a large city—no one knows how large, but probably 100,000. There is no "foreign" physician of any kind there, and less than a dozen foreigners, all missionaries. When these wish medical advice they telegraph symptoms to Hongkong, the answer comes by wire, and the Kweilin people draw on their medicine chest for the needed drug. The city is the home of the Governor and other high class and intelligent officials. It would seem as if a well-trained American physician would do well there, but the matter should be thought out most carefully. It would take two years to learn the language, and the likelihood is that one who came out, unless he were upheld by a philanthropic purpose, would return repulsed by the solitude, within six months or takes on the ways of the natives and becomes one with them. This is [illegible] he could earn a living there, for the Chinese [illegible] practice.—Consul General Wilder.

A Bank's Liability.

RESPONSIBILITY OF A COMPRADORE.

RUSSO-CHINESE BANK SUED.

1st inst.

A special jury was empanelled in the Supreme Court, this morning, to decide the case in which a Chinese merchant named Li Yau Sam brought an action against the Russo-Chinese Bank to recover a certain sum of money, which, he alleged, was handed over to the bank for transmission to Shanghai.

The claim was for $41,015, being as to $40,961.30, return of money alleged to have been paid to the bank on the 24th December, 1906, to the use of the plaintiff, and as to $53.82 interest on the sum from 24th January, 1907, at the rate of eight per cent. by way of damages.

The jury empanelled composed of Messrs. D. W. Craddock, H. P. White, W. B. Walker, W. L. Carter, A. O'D. Gourdin, E. G. Barrett and C. H. Ross.

Mr. M [illegible], Slade, instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, represented the defendant bank.

Mr. Slade proceeded to read the statements of claim and defence, as follows:—The plaintiff is a banker residing at Nanking, and carries on business at 179, Des Vœux Road Central, under the style of Yee Sun Yuen Kee. The defendants are bankers doing business in Prince's Building. On the 3rd January, 1907, the plaintiff requested defendants to transmit the sum of Taels 30,000 to Shanghai by telegraph, and paid the defendants the sum of $47,961.30, being the amount demanded by the defendants for transmitting Taels 30,000. The defendants did not transmit the sum or any part of it to Shanghai. The plaintiff on the 21th January, 1907 demanded re-payment, but defendants have not repaid him.

The defence stated that the plaintiff did, on about the 3rd of January, 1907, request the defendants to transmit the sum of Tls. 30,000 or any other sum to Shanghai either by telegraph or otherwise. The plaintiff, they alleged, did not pay them $40,961.30 or any other sum for any purpose at all. The defendants never made any demand upon the plaintiff as alleged. The defendants never agreed to transmit Tls. 30,000 to Shanghai or any other place. The defendants admitted that the plaintiff demanded payment of the sum of $40,961.30 and that they had refused to comply with the order.

Continuing, Mr. Slade stated that from the above the jury could gather the alleged facts of the case. The plaintiff he would prove was the owner of the Yee Sun Yuen Kee, which firm had several branches in China. There was a branch in Hongkong, which was maintained by the plaintiff, for the purpose of receiving and transmitting monies from and to the various active branches in this part of China. The business was a very large one, something like three or four million taels being transmitted annually. When a certain sum was to be transmitted to one of the firm's branches the manager obtained from the different banks in the Colony the rate ruling on that day, and the most satisfactory rate he would accept. Inquiries were made through the Chinese compradores at the banks. This procedure was followed in the present case. On the day in question plaintiff called on the compradore of the Russo-Chinese Bank and arranged to remit Tls. 20,000 at the rate of 73⅞. The next day he arranged to remit an extra Tls. 10,000 at 73½, bringing the total to Tls. 30,000. Plaintiff paid in the money, and received his "return commission" of $1 for every $1,000 he remitted. His book was chopped, and plaintiff, thinking everything was all right, notified his Shanghai branch by wire. Four or five days later he received a telegram from Shanghai informing him that the money had not been paid. Plaintiff went to see the compradore, who informed him that the money had not been sent, and that he would speak to the manager in the morning. The plaintiff, Mr. Slade pursued, was not astonished at this as he had had delays before. He called again and again at the bank, but he got no satisfaction. Plaintiff then consulted with a solicitor, who wrote to the bank. The manager of the bank denied all knowledge of the matter. The compradore was then informed and he was alleged to have stated that the money was paid to him; that, being pressed at the time, he appropriated it, but he was willing to return same soon.

Mr. Slade then read to the jury a copy of a letter sent by the compradore to the plaintiff on the subject. It reads thus:—

Mr. Chung Yu.

Dear Sir,—On the 19th day of the Winter moon (11th moon) last year (3.1.07) your respectable firm bought from my *kong* a Shanghai telegraphic draft for Taels 30,000 which works out to be $40,963.10. On that very day, the money had been paid over to my *kong* and I ought to have at once sent telegram to Shanghai to make repayment thereof, but owing to my money on that day being insufficient for circulation, I have appropriated for my temporary use the amount on the telegraphic draft (which you) have purchased with full intention of repaying it by sending telegram to Shanghai on your behalf in a few days when my money was a little free. It was only (a matter) of a delay of a few days and a payment of further interest. Therefore, at the several times when you came and made inquiries, I likewise answered that (the money) had been remitted by telegram. I do not wish to be ungrateful to other persons, and that is why I don't want other persons to know it. Unexpectedly, although a long time has elapsed, my money is still tight and I am unable to remit you the repayment. In this matter, as I know I am very much ungrateful to you, I dare not show you my face and eyes to ask you to consult with me and thus make a mistake in the matter. Unexpectedly, you suddenly wrote a lawyer's letter to the manager and my manager at once came and asked me about it. I have thought over the matter that although this sum of money is the amount of a telegraphic draft bought from my *kong*, yet it is a matter concerning the public. This money, however, is wholly appropriated by me for my private use. Your respectable firm certainly did not know anything about it, nor did my *kong's* manager have any knowledge of it too. This is absolutely my own fault. At present I am desirous of repaying it, but unable to do so. For days continuously I have approached my friends to again and again raise money, but I have only obtained several thousand dollars. Now, I will first pay over to you all that what I have and as to the balance I will make a note and pay it off gradually. I have done this when there is no alternative left me. This money has long gone into exhaustion, and none of it has ever been put into my own pocket; if you don't believe it, please make careful inquiries about it. This money you did not secretly trust me with, nor did your respectable firm openly lend it to me. If you will do as you should in a business like way you can certainly (write a) letter on my behalf to your honourable master, Mr. Li, who is of a noble and rich family for many generations and who will certainly not grudge to perform hours of good deeds. I know I am very much in the wrong, but I have done this most reluctantly. Now I must earnestly beg that you will ask your honourable master to accede to my request. I will first raise and pay several thousand dollars and as to the balance I will make (promissory) note and fully pay it off gradually. I will never break my word. In future, if I have an inch of progress, I will certainly requite you (kindness). This is to inquire after your health and beg your pardon.

Respectfully written by

Yours humbly,

NG SAU KOK.

March 1, 1907.

[*Cover.*]

Please deliver to ——

The Hon. LAU CHUNG YU.

Concluding, Counsel for the plaintiff stated that the question of the bank's liability was not for the jury to decide, that being purely a question of law. What they had to consider was whether the money had been paid to the bank, or not.

Witnesses were then examined, and the case adjourned.

STANDING OF THE COMPRADORE.

2nd inst.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, acting for the defence, addressed the jury in the Supreme Court, this forenoon, in the case in which the banker Li Yau San brought action against the Russo-Chinese Bank to recover the sum of $40,015, which had been handed to the bank's compradore to transmit to Shanghai, and which had been appropriated by the compradore, particulars of which was published in last evening's issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

Mr. Pollock argued at length that the prosecution had no cause of action as the Russo-Chinese Bank could not be held liable for its compradore, who had no authority to enter into this contract. If a compradore was playing a game to benefit himself, how can the principal be held liable? he asked. In this case the bank's compradore was "hard up" and he admitted appropriating the money, hoping that in a few weeks' time matters might take such a turn that he would be able to pay it off. This, however, did not occur, and counsel could not see how the bank, having no knowledge of the fraud, could be held liable. Supposing, he pursued, that a bank manager had committed the same fraud as did this compradore and placed the money in his own pocket the bank could not be held liable. Otherwise, it would be putting the compradore on the same standing as a *taipan*.

The Chief Justice—It is the custom here for compradores to introduce business.

Mr. Pollock maintained that it was not a question of custom. If, he argued, the compradore introduced business to the firm, the firm could not be held liable for the fraudulent doings of the compradore.—In this matter the documents were not signed by the compradore, neither did they bear his chop. Counsel then proceeded to quote authorities to strengthen his argument. He then proceeded to say that if a customer did not choose to rely on the compradore he could transact his affairs with the *taipan*.

Mr. Slade, counsel for the plaintiff, contended that the bank was liable for the actions of the compradore. The compradore, he stated, was authorized to accept monies for the bank. This sum at issue had been paid into the bank, as it was received by a man who was authorized to receive monies by the bank, and, therefore, he held that the bank was esponsible. The compradore, counsel stamped as a "receptacle" into which money was placed for his firm by customers, the bank, or firm thereby being held responsible for the action of the "receptacle."

The Chief Justice summed up at length.

The jury retired for about half an hour. They returned a verdict of six to one for the plaintiff.

A CONTRACTOR'S ACTION.

CLAIM FOR BALANCE OF WORK DONE.

An action to recover the sum of $382.60 was brought in the Supreme Court, last Tuesday, by a contractor named Ng Shum, of the Shing Hop firm, 15, Station Street, Yau-ma-ti, against the Iu On firm, of 102, Station Street, Yau-ma-ti.

Mr. Justice Gompertz presided, Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, was for the plaintiff. Mr. O. D. Thomson represented the defendants.

In stating his case Mr. Morrell observed that the claim was for work done and material supplied. The defendant firm, he stated, had the contract to do certain excavation work for the Kowloon-Canton Railway, which he sub-let to the plaintiff. An agreement was entered between the parties, in which the plaintiff decided to do the work at a certain price. The work was to be done to the satisfaction of the European engineers. On or about the 12th moon of last year the work was completed. The work was then measured by the plaintiff in the presence of the defendants' foreman and the figures were agreed to. Certain payments had been made at intervals. A balance of $382.60 was left, which had not been paid. The matter was then brought to court. Soon after the writ had been served a letter was received from the defendants' solicitor stating that they had overpaid the plaintiff, and demanded the return of a certain sum. No notice was taken of this letter, and in spite of this, no cross-action, Mr. Morrell stated, was taken.

Evidence for the prosecution, supporting the above statements, was taken.

The case was adjourned for a week.

A DERELICT JUNK.

Last Monday, a wireless message was received by the Commodore on board H.M.S. *Tamar* from H.M.S. *Astraea* stating that, while cruising in the vicinity of Waglan Lighthouse, at a distance of about four miles from the land, a large fishing junk which had been capsized was sighted. Captain Ryan of the *Astraea* sent a party to survey the overturned craft, but found that it did not constitute a danger to shipping. The message was transmitted by the Commodore to the Harbour Master, and the s.s. *Stanley* was sent in search of the junk in question. On arriving at the scene, all that could be found were a few spars floating about. The junk had evidently been smashed up by the waves.

ONE of the severest earthquakes that Zamboanga has experienced for many years occurred at 9.20 Tuesday night, the 12th ult. The duration of the shock was five seconds, although it seemed like several minutes to many, and the intensity was four degrees, five minutes and twelve seconds. There were two distinct shocks, the latter of which was the stronger. The *Mindanao Herald* says there was no great damage to buildings, although several stone and cement walls were cracked; but the destruction of crockery, glassware, and lamps throughout the city was enough to make the Chinese dealers in such articles weep with delight. Many lighted lamps fell and it seems to be almost a miracle that a general fire did not result.

THE "TENYO MARU."

SMALL PASSENGER LIST AND LITTLE CARGO.

2nd inst.

The new triple screw turbine steamer, *Tenyo Maru*, of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, of which so much has been written and heard during the past week, left port to-day on her maiden trip to San Francisco via ports. Were it not for the fact that trade is dull and the general summer exodus of residents to Europe had commenced earlier in the season, the inaugural journey of the Pacific steamer presents somewhat discouraging features to her owners. Nothing is lacking in every detail by way of special attractions to passengers and shippers by the *Tenyo Maru*, and the meagreness of the patronage which the splendid mail steamer has been able to command for her initial trip should not be taken as any indication of the favour with which the vessel is regarded either by the travelling public or the shippers of cargo.

At the office of the agents of the Pacific mailer we learnt that sixty-four saloon passengers secured berths by the *Tenyo Maru* to-day. They were:—Messrs. F. W. Killen, C. Richards, Miss E. Hamilton, Mr. Leo. Berghoiz, U. S. Consul-General at Canton, on home leave, and Mrs. Berghoiz, Mr. W. C. Barker, Mrs. C. C. Barker, Misses Ada Barker and Alice R. Barker, Messrs. B. Mantell, C. E. Stegmeir, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Balden, Miss Jones, Mrs. B. B. Atherton, Misses K. Atherton and Flashman, Messrs. W. D MacClintock, H. M. Wheeler, J. D. Van Vleck, H. Hall, S. Farnsworth, E. V. Thorn, F. A. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Assay, Mrs. and Master J. J. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Richardson, Mr. M. Haines, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Whedon, Mr. T. Sumii, Mr. and Mrs. H. Humphrey, Messrs. E. J. Hutchinson, L. M. Alvares, A. H. Peese, E. H. Hinds, J. H. Gardiner, Mrs. Geo. E. Cross, Messrs. H. P. Butler, J. Haynes, Miss Souza, Miss Perrault, Messrs. F. Rae, W. Gardiner, Miss A. Schoch, Messrs. W. J. Burns, R. J. Allen, Jr., C. B. Graves, J. Lambert, Lloyd's surveyor, A. Jafferbhoy, G. Sheermohamad, J. B. McKinley, A. C. Wyndham, C. A. Reynolds, Mrs. Chin, and Messrs. R. H. Nelson, and J. Doi.

There were fourteen intermediate passengers and about nineteen steerage, of whom ten or so were Asiatics, that is, Japanese and Chinese. The *Tenyo Maru* has accommodation for 273 saloon and 54 intermediate passengers; and as regards the steerage the space on the "E" deck allotted for the Japanese and Chinese forward and aft, respectively, will enable 800 passengers to travel comfortably. All that she carried to-day was only nineteen.

With a gross tonnage of 14,000 and a displacement of 21,000 tons, the *Tenyo Maru's* cargo capacity is 8,000 tons. All that was aboard her to-day was a thousand tons of non-Chinese cargo.

THE NORTH SADDLE ISLAND.

PROPOSED SUMMER RESORT FOR SHANGHAI RESIDENTS.

Under the auspices of the North Saddle Island Development Company, an excursion was made on Saturday, 24th ult., says the *N. C. Daily News*, to this island with the object of picking up the threads of the scheme that aims at the establishment of a permanent summer resort within seven or eight hours of Shanghai. The str. *A. M. Bisbee* belonging to the Licensed Pilots' Association, with Captain Carmichael in command, had been chartered for the occasion and left the Nangking Road jetty at noon with fourteen passengers on board. Interest in the trip was enhanced by the fact that the *A. M. Bisbee* was to be the first steamer to use the new channel now in course of being opened by the Huangpu Conservancy Board on the west side of Gough Island. The river was at low ebb-tide, and the narrow channel had to be negotiated carefully; the soundings registered gave a steady run of 14 ft. and 15 ft., dropping briefly to 12 ft. then rapidly back to 17 ft. when a triple blast of the hooter announced the successful navigation of the channel.

The North Saddle Island is too well known to Shanghai residents, either from personal visits or from the many articles that have been written about it, to need detailed description here. It is enough to say that on Sunday last it fully maintained its claim as a health resort. On the preceding days, when the thermometer in Shanghai had been coquetting with the nineties and had even outraged public feeling by flaunting 94.9° before us, the highest reading at the North Saddles had been 77°. A steady breeze was blowing throughout the day spent on the island, and while it lent dispatch to both the early morning and the afternoon baths, it rendered walking over the various ridges most pleasant.

In the interval that had elapsed since the island was last visited by representatives of the Development Company it was inevitable that most of the buildings should show some traces of neglect; but an expert inspection proved that no irremediable damage had been done either by the elements or by the remissness of a Chinese caretaker. The plantation of fir trees belonging to Mr. Henry Morriss looked sturdy enough, and challenged consideration of the time when its successors should be crowning most of the heights and slopes of the island.

Before that period arrives, however, the North Saddles stand in need of regular and constant communication with Shanghai, and it is satisfactory to learn that a scheme has now been formulated to carry out this object. A company, it is understood, is to be formed to provide such communication and in connexion with it to build a large hotel on the narrow neck separating the North-West and the South Bays. Mr. Henry Morriss offers to hand over to the Company, free, but subject to the usual land tax, one hundred mow of land close to the beach with all the buildings now standing there. The capital of the proposed Company is to be $150,000 in shares of $10, each, and of this amount it is thought that $50,000 will be spent on the new hotel, $16,000 will be required for repairs, mending roads, building a landing stage and other suitable works. Financial arrangements with a local steamship company should lead to the provision of first-class steamer communication for three or four months in the year. If such a scheme could be carried through in its entirety there can be no doubt that the North Saddle Island would prove an excellent Sanatorium and summer resort for Shanghai.

FATHER Algue, in charge of the Manila Observatory, when interviewed on the 26th ult. as to the rainfall during last month said, "The rainfall so far for the month of May this year has been more than twice the average amount of rainfall for the same month for many years. These changes, according to Father Algue, cannot be accounted for. Two years ago Manila was visited by two typhoons in the month of May, the first typhoon beginning on the fifteenth of the month and being a very severe one. It was the first of its kind to visit the islands since the establishment of the Observatory and it was generally believed that it was a criterion of a very stormy season, which however, did not take place.

THE PLAGUE.

SPECIAL TRAVELLING FACILITIES.

The Committee of the Tung Wa Hospital, in Hongkong, are in receipt of a despatch from the Viceroy of Canton, in which they are informed that H.E. Chang Jen-chun has been graciously pleased to accede to the representations of the Kwang Yun Charitable Institution of Canton, to permit of the entering of a night steamer from Hongkong on Saturdays. As is well known the Canton Customs does not allow vessels to enter the port on Sundays and hitherto there have been no river boats running from Hongkong to Canton on Saturdays. Owing to the incidence of plague in Hongkong this year and the desire manifested by the Chinese inhabitants to be allowed to proceed to Canton on any day of the week, representations were addressed to the Viceroy of Canton, who has been willing to accord the Hongkong Chinese the special privilege prayed for.

We understand the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., has been approached with a view of a suitable steamer being placed on special week-end run. The management has so far consented as to name the popular *Powan* for the special service. She will, if arrangements can be completed by then, begin the service on Saturday, the 6th inst., and if the Chinese, who alone stand to benefit by it, desire the maintenance of the service, it may be extended for a period of three months, until the end of August next, when the plague season may be considered to be practically over.

SUICIDE OF WELL-KNOWN CHINAMAN.

MR. CHOW DART TONG'S SON TAKES OPIUM.

Chan Sing Wan, the son of Mr. Chow Dart Tong, a merchant, residing at 4, Alveston Terrace, committed suicide last Sunday by swallowing opium. The deceased, who was about thirty-two years of age, was believed to have developed insanity during the past few weeks. When his body was found in his room a bowl, containing a solution of opium, was found near him. The police at headquarters were not notified until this morning. We understand that an application has been lodged with the proper authorities asking for permission to keep the body in the house, instead of having it removed to the mortuary.

THE FIRST TYPHOON OF THE YEAR.

EXPERIENCES IN MANILA.

"It has been one of the most severe typhoons of the China sea on record for many years, similar to the one which swept the northwest end of Luzon on August 22 last year, but far more severe. I believe the weather will continue rough until to-morrow, abating probably within 24 hours," said Father Jose Algué, the learned chief of the Philippine Weather Bureau, to a representative of the *Cablenews* American on the 28th ult.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the report continues, the typhoon was crossing the Balintang channel, and it was then predicted that the weather would become slightly worse in Manila and the bay would be very rough. Winds from south to west, squally at intervals, were also prophesied, and it came true.

At about noon a report came that a very high pressure prevailed in northern Japan. The barometers were rising slightly in the Visayas and South Indo-China, and falling in southern Japan and elsewhere in the Far East, especially in southern Formosa and northern Luzon. In the Bonin group the pressure was falling, owing chiefly to the depression in the Pacific.

"Winds in Luzon will continue to prevail from South to West," said Father Algué, "squally and gusty at intervals, especially along the western coast of Luzon, in the Inland Seas and in the Sulu Sea. The second storm signal remains hoisted in Luzon, and there is a rough sea in the channels of Formosa, Bashi and Balintang and the China Sea down to parallel 13°."

At half past seven o'clock last evening the barometers began rising in Manila, and the typhoon was reported raging near Santo Domingo de Basco, Batanes Islands. It was then that Father Algué made the statement quoted in the beginning of this story.

A five-ton schooner was blown against the Malate beach where the waves played heavily against the old church. Vessels have been unable to leave the harbour and shipping is "tied up." The open gap in the breakwater makes itself felt again and loading of vessels has consequently become an impossible task. With such seas as were experienced here during the past 48 hours the breakwater is little protection so long as the gap remains unclosed.

At about three o'clock yesterday afternoon a car was derailed on the Bagumbayan drive. The wrecking car with Master Mechanic Rushton came to bring the necessary assistance and "Admiral" Flaherty proffered his services. Trying to get a pole, which he discerned on the other side of the moat, the admiral bravely faced the storms, setting his sails in an east-north-east direction. He had hardly crossed the equator, that is, the line separating the street from the moat, when he discovered an unchartered reef and down he went, disappearing speedily beneath a whirlpool of water and mud. A life-saving expedition was quickly formed and finally brought him to the surface with the help of a derrick.

EFFECT ON SHIPPING.

The *Manila Times* of 29th ult. says:—The effect on shipping owing to the continued bad weather brought matters in the harbour almost to a standstill. Launches that went out this morning report a high sea running and the breakwater a mass of foam from end to end. The loss to shippers must necessarily be great, as in almost every case the dates of projected departures have had to be postponed.

The Indo-China steamer *Loongsang*, which was listed to leave this afternoon at four o'clock, will not leave until to-morrow afternoon as it has been impossible to handle her cargo.

The China-Manila Company's steamer *Ruby*, advertised to leave to-morrow at ten in the morning, will not be able to get away at that hour, as her Hongkong cargo, which consists almost entirely of cement, has not yet been discharged.

The P. and O. steamer *Roona*, since her arrival in port to load a cargo of hemp for the United Kingdom and the Continent, has not been worked at all.

No. 2 typhoon signal is still flying although there is a considerable abatement of the wind. In the river itself the north bank is fairly packed with small vessels that have been unable to get away, some of these being tied up since Tuesday. The *Kaibara*, *Remonda*, *Hamilton*, and others are on the lookout for the slightest sign of fair weather when they will sail.

The Hongkong line *Tamsing* put this morning in, but not yet have reported.

The *Doa Paz* arrived this morning with a load of hemp.

"QUARANTINE."

HONGKONG-SINGAPORE REGULATIONS.

Following is the reply to the letter from Government published in the last minutes of the Chamber of Commerce:—

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,

Hongkong, 30th May, 1908.

Sir,—My committee have now carefully considered your letter of 7th instant (No. 864/1908), acknowledged on the 11th instant, on the subject of a possible modification of the restrictions imposed by the quarantine regulations of the Government of the Straits Settlements upon steamer arriving there from this port, and I am directed to reply as follows:

The two firms having the greatest interest in the Chinese passenger traffic between this port and the Straits Settlements are Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

From these firms my committee sought an opinion on the subject to enable them to place before the Government the views of those most directly interested.

The opinion shared by both these firms is that the suggestion to vaccinate Chinese emigrants and Asiatic crews is quite impracticable, and to insist upon such a course would probably do considerable harm to the passenger trade to the Straits Settlements.

They therefore do not see their way to adopt the precautions recommended.

In the opinion of my committee it may be taken that the views of all the shipping firms engaged in the Asiatic passenger traffic between this port and the Straits Settlements would coincide with those expressed by the afore-mentioned firms.

I am directed to add that my committee desire to thank His Excellency for referring the matter to them for consideration.—I have &c.,

(Sgd.), E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G.,
Colonial Secretary.

SHOCKING AFFAIR IN TIENTSIN.

CHARRED HUMAN BODY FOUND IN A BURNING HOUSE.

Tientsin, 14th May.

A terrible discovery was made on Wednesday morning near the East Arsenal by French troops of the Corps d'Occupation.

About half-past three the sentry noticed a column of smoke rising from the direction of the grog-shop known as the Cafe de Paris, and gave the alarm.

A detachment was at once despatched to the scene of the fire. The house when the men arrived was burning furiously, and but little could be done until the roof and floors fell in. The fire having then been extinguished search was made among the ruins. Under the ground floor a cellar was found, and when the debris had been cleared away the search party came across a bed, twisted and wrenched by the fire. A terrible smell of burning flesh pervaded the place.

The odour came most strongly from the bed. After a little while an object which was recognised to be a human body was found under the charred remains of the bed-clothes. The body lacked head, arms, and legs, and the action of the fire had made it impossible to any but a medical man to determine how the mutilation had occurred.

The Colonel and the medical officers were sent for and an informal examination was made. Yesterday the French Consul visited the scene of the tragedy. Various articles suggesting a crime were found. In one corner a huge knife, bearing blood stains, were discovered, while the blue jersey on the body was drenched with blood as were the sheets of the bed. The mutilation was horrible, the spinal cord and arm and leg bones being exposed. A post mortem examination will be held by Dr. Carayon.

The owner of the Cafe de Paris, who has disappeared, was an ex-soldier named Onie. The man enjoyed a doubtful reputation, and had some trouble with his servants. One of these had been convicted of some crime on Onie's evidence, and a few days ago was liberated after serving a period in prison. It is suggested that a crime actuated by feelings of revenge has been committed. Five boys were employed by Onie, but none of them are to be found.—*P. & T. Times.*

HOUSE TO LET.

The drip from the sodden lichens, that cling
to the broken eaves,
The musty scent of the fungus, the odour of
deadened leaves
Make heavy the sombre silence, which curtained falls around
On the blossoms' languid petals that strew
the soaking ground.

* * * * *

There are few towns of any size to speak of, that do not possess at least one house having the reputation of being haunted.

For choice it is a detached residence situated in its own grounds and reached by a winding avenue where some of the hardier shrubs and flowering plants strive with commendable tenacity to pass a struggling and precarious existence, waging perpetual warfare with the noxious weeds and rank grass that twine and twist in desperate efforts to throttle the adversary. The former represent the work of man, the well-regulated sober life, amidst a crowd of rakes, loose livers, given up to depredation and untidiness and flourishing on the laxity that has been permitted to obtain.

Such a place should for preference have been the scene of a ghastly murder, in which weakness and purity were sacrificed to strength and vice, where jealous passions or sordid temptations struck the felon blow, or at least, where the legend of a mysterious disappearance of the previous occupant has been handed down gathering strength with time.

It is certain at any rate, that sounds have been heard, which could have proceeded from no natural source; interrupted footfalls in the stillness of the dying night; and the hurried step of the passing grass-cutter tempted by the nearness and richness of the spoil, betrays a feverish anxiety to lengthen the distance from the house, at which he casts furtive and frequent glances of fear while plying his sharp sickle.

Such a house there is in Singapore, but for obvious reasons details had better be avoided, since the Asiatic owner may naturally feel aggrieved at any references which might tend to depreciate, what he has so long hoped might become the property of an unsuspicious purchaser.

But the land boom has come and gone, and the opportunity of acquiring a charming site at a rock bottom price has somehow been allowed to pass. The place has gone to wreck and ruin, the woodwork broken and worm-eaten, the iron rusty and crumbling at the touch, the brickwork affected by an unhealthy damp, and the garden a tangled mass of creeping jungle and shrubs, that have run there a few years and taken full possession, while the [illegible]

Just about twenty years ago there died, [illegible] a gentleman of Continental nationality, was found dead in bed, and as he had led a somewhat eccentric life and was known as a dabbler in chemistry, there had arisen a native rumour that other occupants of a less harmless character had been seen gliding behind the trees in the garden watching to spring on the unfortunate passer-by.

He had kept but one house servant, an old Japanese, who each morning went forth to do the necessary marketing, and declined all artful attempts to be led into discussing the affairs of his master, so that the peculiar modes of living both of master and servant lent a colour to the vague stories that floated around.

Therefore, although the medical man who had been called in, certified the cause of death to be natural, the Malays and Chinese were wiser, and declined to accept such a simple verdict. Who was the tall stranger, muffled in a long black robe that had been seen at long intervals coming out of the gateway, and always disappearing with rapid steps in the expiring twilight? What was the explanation of the frequent explosions, and the piercing cries that had been heard by more than one suspicious listener? No, the doctor Tuan might be very wise but he had not heard what was known to them, or he might have observed some of those secret signs on the body, which it is well-known are always to be found on the person of those serving the spirits of evil.

Built for a European residence it was acquired by an Arab after the death of the eccentric Mr. M——and had been let to three different occupants, none of whom stayed longer than a couple of months, and on my mentioning the matter to one of them, with whom I was acquainted, and who had left hurriedly after the experience of one night only, he assured me he would not have the house at a gift, but firmly declined to discuss the subject further or afford the slightest enlightenment.

One Sunday morning, when passing the gateway, emboldened by the bright sun, curiosity led me to venture up the avenue to the front of the house. Not a soul was visible, and an unbroken silence rested over all, even the twittering of birds being conspicuously absent. The door of the large dining room downstairs opened at a touch, rusty iron and rotten woodwork falling before it. There was nothing however to attract attention, only a dark emptiness, damp with a smell of stagnant water. Yet the imagination suggested that this exposure to the light of day was resented as an intrusion and peopled the place with ghostly inmates threatening vengeance on my aggressive proceedings.

The stairs creaked under my feet, and the broken rails of the banisters lay across here and there. The front verandah with a broken chair and a round table covered with the dust of years, boasted the only articles of furniture left. The doors were closed and the windows shut on all sides, and as I pushed my way in, the side posts and lintel fell with a soft crash on the shaking floor, like a dried up skeleton out of which the sap and life had long since been extracted.

It was then that the shrill cry of a child broke out piercing the silence and arresting my entrance.

Tush! was it not day and behind all lay in light, nature throbbing with life, why then should I allow my imagination to play such tricks?

I moved forward into the main room, which had been in other days decked out with all the ornamental paraphernalia common to what is euphemistically termed the drawing room. My advance was checked by a loud peal of laughter, followed by clapping of hands and then the sound of some one sobbing in anguish broke on my ears, and almost immediately an angry exclamation, the echo of a blow and the shuffling of feet in rapid succession. As I rushed into the room beyond, whence the noises proceeded I saw through the sea of dust, created by my sudden entry amidst falling timber, a small bed of spotless whiteness from which there rose the figure of a Japanese dwarf beckoning over his right shoulder to unseen friends. Springing forward I grasped the slender iron pillars of the bed only to find them crumbling in my hands, and now I could feel the fist of a child drumming on my heart and for the first time a chill of fear crept over me, as I realised my strength giving way before the continuous beating. With a desperate effort I burst away and rushing downstairs sped over the soft earth, daring to look back only at the turning of the avenue, when it appeared to me a crowd of men and women were leaning over the front verandah gesticulating and jabbering, pointing me out with mocking fingers, and jeering at my cowardice. Panting with breathlessness and terror written in my face I gained the highway, at the other side of which sat an old Malay adjusting the bait to his fishing tackle. A sudden calmness came over me, and as he glanced up at my appearance he slowly nodded his head, saying, "The Tuan has been to the rumah hantu, and has seen what it is forbidden to look upon. Let him hasten to the place where his fathers worshipped, so that the spirit of both Mahomet and Isa may rest upon him, giving peace to his heart, for is not Allah the Merciful greater than all the powers of darkness?"

—Clan in *Singapore Free Press*.

A THIEF'S REWARD.

COOLIE WHO FELL DOWN A WATERSPOUT DIES FROM INJURIES.

Information was received from the Government Civil Hospital to the effect that Leung Yau, the coolie who was being detained on a charge of theft, committed at West Point, had died. The reader will remember that early in the morning of the 25th ultimo, Leung climbed up the waterspout attached to house 130, Second Street, and was sliding down again with a quantity of clothing tied up in a bundle, which he had slung over his shoulder, when he lost his balance and fell to the street. He landed on his head. A passing policeman found him unconscious in the gutter and had him taken to the hospital. Death was due to a fractured skull. Deceased was about thirty-two years of age.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 31st May, 1908:—

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese	280	170
Chinese	143	1,697
Total	423	1,867

A COOLIE named Yeung Ying was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Police Court last Tuesday morning, having been convicted on a charge of theft. The defendant broke into one of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's godowns in Connaught Road West early on Monday morning, and removed twenty-one bags of flour. The flour was removed to a coal godown. While [illegible] some coolies [illegible] reported the [illegible] Sergeant Allcock [illegible] the [illegible]

The Buildings Bill.

VEXED QUESTION OF HOUSE DEMOLITION.

UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS ARGUE AGAINST NEW CLAUSE.

At the Legislative Council last Thursday, a long and interesting discussion took place over the Public Health and Buildings Amendment Bill, in connection with the suggestion that the upper storey of houses of three or more storeys in height should be demolished where the conditions were of an insanitary character, and that the cost should be partly borne by the owners of the adjacent buildings.

His Excellency the Governor, in introducing this new clause 44, recalled the circumstances which had led up to the adoption of the proposal, and the fact that a resolution on the subject was adopted at a meeting of the Council in June last year. The question originally arose about four or five years ago when two objections were taken to it, one being on account of the great cost and the other that the other buildings would not stand the strain when the support of the centre house was removed. These difficulties were considered so serious that nothing was done in 1903. The resolution submitted on the subject last year was accepted and a committee was nominated by the Colonial Secretary, who was then in the chair. The committee reported in favour of the demolition of every third house by one storey. Only one member objected to the proposal and that was solely on the structural grounds. In consequence of the report of the committee and the resolutions which had been proposed in the Council it was considered advisable to bring forward this clause.

Mr. Murray Stewart objected to the clause on account of its problematical character as a sanitary improvement and the risk of its proving disastrous to the financial position of the Colony. It was pointed out by those who spoke with authority on the subject that the houses adjacent could not, in many cases, stand the strain which the alterations would impose on the main wall. It was also pointed out that there would be a sloping roof on both sides of the houses which were altered with gutters running into those of the house below. The gutters would be blocked by refuse thrown by the residents of the houses adjacent with the result that the rain water would remain and eventually sink into the walls and impair their strength. On the other hand, with a flat roof it was bound to leak. No cement they could find was impervious to the rain we had in Hongkong. This clause seemed to introduce an element of uncertainty into the value of property in Chinese houses and for that reason he thought would militate very seriously against the sale of house property. It seemed to him the scheme of resumption was preferable in every way over this idea for which he knew the Government was not responsible but for which they would be held responsible.

Sir Henry Berkeley, in the course of a lengthy speech, seconded the motion that the clause be withdrawn. He impressed upon the Government the advisability of deleting this clause of the Bill altogether thereby saving a great deal of trouble in the future. It was true the clause made its appearance in the Bill as the result of the recommendations of a committee appointed under the conditions referred to by His Excellency. It was also true there was a minority report and that was the report of probably the only person who was practically capable of expressing any opinion that was really of any value in determining the question. That was from the point of view of those who were directly interested, those whom the Bill would immediately touch. It would seriously affect the value of property and the transactions in property. The minority report was the one which should guide the Council in this matter. The question was fully discussed in 1903 and it was the opinion of the then Director of Public Works that it would be an unsatisfactory thing from the point of view of the safety of the building to be affected. It would not be a wise scheme to pull down every third house and it was determined the proper scheme if they could pursue it was for Government to resume blocks of houses *en bloc*, and effect such a sanitary improvement as might be desired. But the Colony could not afford to do to property what ought to be done. It certainly seemed to him this plan would not effect any sanitary improvement to pull down every third house and create a sink in consequence between the two adjoining houses. He was not drawing any fanciful sketch, for it was only yesterday that he had been discussing the question in a house in town. The cost which would be considerable was to be borne by the owners of the houses adjoining. He was informed that the knowledge that an uncertain amount, however varying always large, was liable to be borne by owners of property at the will of the Governor-in-Council, moved by a medical officer, was likely to cause a feeling of unrest and a disinclination to invest in property, and raise an uneasy feeling in the minds of those who had money invested in Chinese property in Hongkong.

Mr. Pollock desired to disclaim the idea that he was the originator of any such clause as that now before the Council. His suggestion was that if any such scheme as that were carried out the Government should bear a considerable part of the cost by raising a loan for the purpose. There was no doubt that considerable expense would be cast upon the owners of adjacent houses in order to make the party wall sufficiently strong. The scheme was not the scheme he had suggested, and contained in no way the financial provisions he suggested to the Council last year.

The Director of Public Works disclaimed the idea presented by Sir Henry Berkeley that he had in great measure defeated this proposal when it came before the Council in 1903. The opposition to the scheme came from a different quarter.

The Colonial Secretary said hon. members had left entirely out of their calculations the importance of the improvement to the remaining houses which would result from the adoption of this clause. Calculations had been made and it could be maintained that the houses would contain more people even after a storey had been taken off every third house. The Government thought that property owners would have welcomed this clause, seeing that the words "Sanitary Board" had been struck out and "medical officer of health" substituted. The Sanitary Board had an unofficial majority who he would not say represented the property owners but many of them did, and the Government would be inundated with requests to pull down houses seeing that the conditions were so exceedingly favourable. He thought if members considered the question in all its bearings they might withdraw their objections.

Mr. Murray Stewart thought it was very curious that houses would under the new condition of things contain more persons than they did at present. It was curious property owners did not see it in that light before.

After some further discussion

Sir Henry Berkeley said: Why is it that property owners are all against the clause?

The Colonial Secretary—My opinion is probably [illegible] I think [illegible] members should sleep on this clause. Let them take it to bed with them and take it with their tea in the morning.

His Excellency the Governor thought the matter was of such importance that it should be left over till next meeting.

The suggestion was adopted and consideration of the clause postponed.

BRITISHERS AT HANKOW.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL BUILDINGS.

FOUNDATION STONE CEREMONY.

A very large company assembled at the site of the new British Municipal Council buildings on Saturday at noon to witness the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone, reports the *Hankow Daily News*, 25th May. A light structure had been erected for the convenience of the guests, forming a spacious hall, and in this some hundred people, including a sprinkling of ladies, were seated when Mr. Dunne, chairman of the B. M. C., opened the proceedings with the following address.

On behalf of the British Municipal Council I have very much pleasure in welcoming you here to-day. The object of this gathering is, as you know, the formal commencement of the work of erection of the new Municipal building. The necessity of such a building is apparent to all of us, as, at present, the Municipal staff is distributed about in various parts of the Concession which is a great inconvenience. We intend to erect a building, or rather a group of buildings, which will centralize the whole executive staff of the Municipality, consisting of the Secretarial, Police, Sanitary and Public Works Departments. This will be of general utility, especially so in the case of the Police force which is now scattered about in different quarters of the Concession and in case of emergency would cause much delay in mustering the men; by our new arrangement for housing them they will always be within a few minutes' call. Sick bay wards are attached to these quarters on the recommendation of the medical officer, and will be useful in the case of minor plaints. In the Police compound there will also be a vacant space of ground sufficiently large for parades, drill and instructions. You will be interested to learn that in 1875 the Police force of this Concession consisted of 14 men, in 1885 of 40 men, in 1895 of 55 men, in 1905 of 84 men, and at present it numbers 95. Looking forward to a further increase which may be necessary quarters are provided in our new scheme for 125 men. The Gaol is to have 12 cells, which I hope will be more than ample for our needs at any time. In the general arrangement of the new buildings accommodation is available for the foreign staff in excess of the needs of to-day, but it has been considered advisable to look ahead and provide for expansion as we have done for the Police.

The buildings are to be of thoroughly British type, of the usual style of Municipal architecture in our own home land. They will be plain and substantial and I hope and believe a credit to this concession. They are to be erected within 16 months. Messrs. Beceley and Bray are the architects, having gained the prize offered by the Council in an open public competition for the most suitable design, and I congratulate them. Our esteemed Consul-General, Mr. Fraser, has kindly promised to lay the Foundation Stone, and I have great pleasure in now asking him to do so. I again thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for your presence here to-day.

On the conclusion of this speech Mr. Fraser rose and addressed the following appropriate remarks:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—Before I perform the special duty with which the ratepayers have honoured me I crave your leave to explain one or two points intimately connected with this auspicious occasion. In the first place it may be asked why the Council offices have been removed from the original site at the end of our bund, a very desirable and eligible site as our auctioneer would tell you. The reason was not that the site was too small for our growing requirement, His Majesty's Government has without demur given the Council's successors more room; but, firstly, in our extended Concession the centre is the more suitable, the better strategical position for the means to keep public order; and secondly, a reason which will equally apply to you all, because the adoption by our neighbours across the Taiping Road of a regular police system and their zeal for reform together with the provision of a trained military force have rendered unlikely any sudden eruption of the disorderly element and removed the necessity for our stationing most of our force on our southern frontier. But, it may be replied, this reforming spirit is accompanied by a growing jealousy of foreign rights and privileges and the better policy for the Concession would surely be to combine under one central government lest divided they fall one by one when in the future the Chinese follow the Japanese in demanding jurisdiction over the Concessions: so why spend all this money to perpetuate the division now existing? For one governing body over the concessions there is theoretically much to be said on the score among other things of economy, just as one international governing trust would save the taxpayers of the civilized world much money and tend to the prevention of war. But while the dream of universal Empire seems except in a few quarters to be recognized as not for the good of mankind, the acceptable substitute is rather universal federation than a single government, and the reason for this—the desirability of letting each people work out its own salvation on the lines of its special idiosyncracies—applies equally, it seems to me, to our short chain of minute communities. By all means let us promote the joint working of other public conveniences besides jinrickshas and carriages—to lighting it has been partly applied, but I may mention roads and sanitation and I should add water supply, were not our Chinese neighbours beforehand in that particular. Nevertheless, while administration should be, as it happily is, on very similar lines in all the Concessions it undoubtedly makes for individual interest in public business that each ratepayer should feel himself to have a considerable say in the government of the area where he lives and works. And so, I think, we may without any feeling of doubt congratulate ourselves that within a limited period this, the senior Concession, will see its administrative servants housed satisfactorily on this central spot, and we should also see in this work (even if among sister Concessions as among other feminine blessings some healthy friendly rivalry should be inevitable) especially not a hindrance but a help towards more complete co-operation among the sister Concessions of Hankow.

At the conclusion of his speech, which was greeted with loud applause, Mr. Fraser declared the stone "well and truly laid."

Refreshments were then served during which period Consul von Löhneysen took the opportunity of wishing, on behalf of all the other Concessions, prosperity and success to the British.

TELEGRAMS from Washington state that Mr. W. H. Taft will resign office as Secretary for War on July 1. Mr. Luke Wright, formerly United States Ambassador in Tokio, has been selected as Mr. Taft's successor.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber last Thursday. Present:—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies (Attorney General), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works), Hon. Capt. Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Registrar General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon Mr. Murray Stewart, Hon. Sir Henry Berkeley, Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Slade and Mr. C. Clementi (Clerk of Councils).

ABSENT:

His Excellency Major-General Broadwood, C.B.,

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minute No. 24.

It was agreed that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

SUPPLY BILL.

The Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to authorize the appropriation of a supplementary sum of one hundred and sixty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-five cents, to defray the charges of the year 1907.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

Agreed.

The Bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

MAN MO TEMPLE.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance for the transfer of the properties of the Man Mo Temple to the Tung Wa Hospital.

Dr. Ho Kai seconded.

The motion was adopted.

The Council went into Committee on the Bill, and after some slight alteration passed through.

On the motion of the Attorney General, seconded by Dr. Ho Kai, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

OPIUM EXPORTATION.

The Committee stage of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to prohibit the exportation of prepared Opium to China, was not proceeded with this afternoon.

SALE OF POISONS.

The Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the registration of Chemists and Druggists and to regulate the Sale of Poisons, passed through Committee.

In the course of the consideration of the Bill in Committee, Dr. Ho Kai introduced a new clause providing that medical men who were practising and dispensing at present should be allowed to do so in future. It was not desirable that strangers holding certain diplomas which were not recognised should come in and dispense medicines.

The Colonial Secretary—That is a system of protection.

Dr. Ho Kai—It is a form of protection for those who have been dispensing for so long that we should not deprive them of the privilege of dispensing.

The Colonial Secretary—You would allow the Hongkong men to be favoured but you would not qualify the men who come in afterwards. That is protection for the Medical College of Hongkong.

Dr. Ho Kai said he simply proposed to make provision for those already in practice here.

The Colonial Treasurer held that it was only sought to protect the people by keeping unqualified men from being allowed to dispense.

Eventually the amendment was withdrawn, the Bill as it stood being sufficient to meet the requirements.

The third reading was postponed for a week.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

Council resumed committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and the Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance, 1903.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council then adjourned.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed to recommend that the following vote be adopted by the Council:—

TAIPO LAND OFFICE.

A sum of six thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, Buildings, Land Office at Tai Po.

This was all the business.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

CHINAMAN FALLS FROM FERRY BOAT.

A Chinaman, having the appearance of a well-to-do shopkeeper, had a very narrow escape from drowning in the harbour last Thursday morning. The man was travelling to Kowloon on board one of the "Star" ferry launches. In mid-harbour, it is surmised, the launch pitched suddenly and the Chinaman, who was sitting on the gunwale, lost his balance and fell into the water.

Immediately the accident was known the ferry was put hard astern, but before her engines had had time to reverse a boat from the Dock Company's tug *David Gillies* was off to the rescue. Willing hands pulled the unfortunate man from the water in an unconscious state. By this time the ferry launch had come up, and Sergeant Davis, of the Water Police Station, assisted by Mr. Dillon, of the Public Works Department, helped to get the Chinaman back aboard the launch again. Dr. Maclarlane, who fortunately was a passenger on board the ferry, rendered first aid. On arrival at Kowloon an ambulance was summoned and the man taken to the Station. Later he was sent to hospital in a somewhat better condition.

A MONSTER METEOR.

At about 7 o'clock p.m. on the 21st ultimo, a large meteor was seen traversing the sky at Kobe from south-west to north-west. A streak of what appeared to be white smoke remained for a few minutes after the meteor had disappeared, and the phenomenon created some sensation. Such a large meteor is very rarely seen in Japan.

We are informed by a correspondent that the meteor was seen by several people who are staying up on Rokkosan. A lady who witnessed the spectacle describes the meteor as resembling a ball of fire crossing the sky, leaving behind it a long luminous trail which remained visible for quite a long time. Meteors, shooting-stars, fireballs, or falling stars, as they are variously called, represent one and the same class of object, they distinguishing only in point of size. It was interesting to observe, and the foreign people on Rokkosan could not wish for a better place for observation.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

A SHANGHAI BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

FOREIGN CONSTABLE ATTACKED.

The West Hongkew police had a brush with the Taotai's native police in North Chekiang Road yesterday, reports the *N. C. D. News* of 28th ult., and as a result Police Constable Sinclair was wounded on the head. The cause of the trouble is an old standing boundary dispute. The artificial boundary of the Settlement runs down the middle of North Chekiang Road and there is a post situated opposite Elgin Road which states that the Settlement boundary is a certain number of feet to the East, which would bring it at about the centre of the roadway. The road, however, is municipal property and the municipal authorities are entitled to police it. What the native authorities desire, apparently, is that the Council shall police the Eastern half of the road and the Taotai's police the Western portion.

The present trouble began on Tuesday evening, when some of the Paoshan police were taken to the West Hongkew station for patrolling the roadway. This did not end the matter, for yesterday morning more of these police were arrested by members of the Municipal Police force, a special patrol having been detailed for duty on the disputed territory. The captured men were subsequently released, the Taotai undertaking that they would appear at the Mixed Court to-morrow morning. Finding the foreign force augmented, the Paoshan police followed the example of the Settlement constabulary, and at about noon the climax was reached when about thirty of the native police seized foreign P. C. 177 and rushed him up an alleyway, which is indisputably outside the Settlement limits. P. C. Sinclair had tried to drive the natives off the road, but he failed, and they struck him, dragged him about thirty yards up the alleyway and tried to take him a prisoner to the local Magistrate's yamên. The constable, however, got one of his arms free, drew his truncheon and beat off his assailants, but he sustained a wound on the head and his uniform was torn.

Meanwhile an Indian constable had taken the news to the West Hongkew station that the Paoshan police had captured a foreigner and headquarters was notified. Lieut.-Colonel C. D. Bruce and Mr. K. J. McEuen arrived on the scene on a motor car and demanded at the yamên of the Paoshan Magistrate that he should hand over the men who had assaulted P.C. Sinclair, but the Magistrate declined to do this.

The proper authorities have been notified and developments are anticipated. Last night the Paoshan police were to be seen standing in the entrance to the alleyway and the Municipal Police were patrolling the road.

The incident clearly illustrates the unsatisfactory nature of the present condition of the boundary question and we must hope that a speedy solution will be found in a further extension of the Settlement.

THE YARN PRIZE TICKET SCHEME.

SALE OF TICKETS AT HONGKONG ABANDONED.

On Saturday, 23rd ult., a meeting of the Cotton Spinning Association was held at the Osaka Hotel, when the following resolutions were adopted:—

1.—The Association shall provide a fund for encouraging the export of cotton yarn to Hongkong and other foreign countries, with the exception of China, and this shall take the place of the issue of prize tickets. Encouragement money will be given at the rate of 75 sen per bale, and will be payable on the presentation of the export certificates.

2.—The above resolution shall come into force on the day on which it is adopted.

3.—The encouragement money shall only be payable on cotton exported within fifteen days after the expiration of the second term of the issue of prize tickets.

INTER-PORT SHOOTING TROPHY.

A WORK OF ART.

The Inter-port Shoot Trophy which is competed for annually by teams selected from Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Penang, arrived here several days ago from India by the steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, and at present is in the custody of the S.V.C. Orderly Room, but in the course of a few days it will be placed on exhibition in the window of some prominent shop in the Settlement where it can be viewed by the general public, who so generously subscribed towards the purchase of the trophy some time ago.

The trophy is a magnificent example of the silversmith's art and was designed and made by Messrs. Elkington and Co., London. It is about four feet in height by nearly two feet broad and is mounted on a massive oak background. The design is pear shaped, on the top being the Royal crown and oak leaves surmounted by massive silver lion. Underneath this is the Royal standard with a border of leaves. Then comes the coats of arms of the competing ports, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Penang, with the words "Inter-Port Challenge Trophy," "Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Hongkong." On the sides there are two massive female figures, that on the left being "Britannia" and the one on the right "Peace." Near the bottom there is a shooting scene, four marksmen crouched on the ground firing over a low mound. At the very bottom there is a giant figure of Neptune rising from the sea, with his hands raised supporting the rest of the shield. The whole is surrounded by a border of laurel leaves. Round the oak border there are placed forty small shields for the names and scores of the yearly competitions.

The whole design is composed of raised work which brings the figures, etc. out in strong relief. It is one of the handsomest trophies that has ever been seen in Shanghai and should prove a strong incentive to the Shanghai team to strive and repeat their last year's performance and so keep it here for some years to come.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

THE U.S. BATTLESHIP FLEET.

DETAILS OF ITS ITINERARY.

Tokio, May 29.

The Commander of the U. S. flagship *Rainbow*, now at Yokohama, announces that the Battleship Fleet will leave San Francisco on July 7 and arrive at the Philippine Islands on October 1 via Honolulu, Auckland, Sydney, Melbourne, and Albany. It is timed to arrive at Yokohama on October 17 and will leave there after a visit of seven days. The fleet will be divided into two squadrons at Yokohama, the first will sail direct to Manila, the second to arrive at Manila on October 26 and will leave there on November 6, the same days later at Manila where they will join the first squadron. The date of departure to the Atlantic [illegible]

TRADE-MARKS IN JAPAN.

LEA AND PERRINS v. YASUI.

DECISION BY PATENT BUREAU.

As a comment upon the notice issued last year by the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce urging trial before the Patent Bureau before proceeding in the ordinary Courts, the case of Messrs. Lea and Perrins may be of interest. It must not, however, be confounded with the further trial in this case for cancellation of a similar mark actually registered by the defendant, though it is satisfactory to note that in each case a decision favourable to the plaintiffs was obtained. Proceedings in this case were primarily intended to be taken in the ordinary Courts only, but circumstances showed it would be more prudent to strengthen the case by submitting a decision from the Patent Bureau as to whether infringement existed or not. It may be pointed out that Messrs. Lea and Perrins have two registrations—No. 9590 being for the panel at the lower part of their label, 9589 for the label as a whole, thus duplicating protection for the mark. The signature across their label, copied so far as style is concered by Yasui, is not part of their registration. While proceedings were still going on the defendant succeeded in registering a label almost identical with that registered by Messrs. Lea and Perrins, thus necessitating a trial for cancellation.

The plaintiff was Charles W. D. Perrins of Worcester, England, and he was represented before the Patent Bureau by Walter A. de Havilland, Patent Agent, of Tokyo. The defendant was Yasui Keisabichiro, of Arata-machi, 3-chome, Kobe. The plaintiff's case was that the trade-mark employed by the defendant for his sauce conflicts with the registered trade-mark No. 9589 exclusively used by the plaintiff, and the plaintiff asked the Court for a verdict to this effect. The trade-mark used by Messrs. Lea and Perrins has a marginal line in a bending form enclosing a striplike outline forming several triangles on the right and left-hand sides and at the top, and on the remaining space having floral patterns. At the topmost part of the space enclosed by this marginal line there is written in a curvilinear form the words "Worcestershire Sauce." Beneath this lettering there is limned a shield with curved lines on its right and left-hand side. Beneath these lines, again, and divided in two by the shield, appear the words "From the recipe of a nobleman in the county." Beneath this lettering there appear in Roman characters and in seven lines directions for use of the article, its quality, its merits, and the name and address of the registered owner. Below this there is an enclosed space of an elongated square form, having at each end a rectangular space with feathery patterns. Again, each of these rectangular spaces has within it a circlet made up of three circular lines, bold and thin. The circlet on the left-hand side has within it a figure of two quails, the circlet on the right-hand side a picture of a hare. Both above and below the elongated square space above mentioned there is drawn a line, of a pattern identical with that of the marginal line, while within the space there is written "Lea and Perrins" on a granular-patterned ground. The trade-mark thus formed and drawn was registered on the 28th August in the 30th year of Meiji (1897) under No. 9589, and has since been used for the sale of plaintiff's sauce. The defendant has likewise been using for his sauce a trade-mark as shown in Court. In comparing the said trade-mark with the above-mentioned trade-mark registered by plaintiff, it is seen that with the exception of the mark within the form of a shield, the name and address of the manufacturer, and the animals limned within the circlets in the lower part of the mark, the defendant's trade-mark is almost exactly the same as the plaintiff's, and it can be concluded that the defendant's trade-mark is one that resembles the plaintiff's mark. The defendant (continues plaintiff's petition) maintains that the mark "Y" contained within a shield is one that is easily recognisable, that both the words "Lea and Perrins" and "K. Yasui" are most conspicuous and distinguishable from each other, and consequently his trade-mark does not resemble the plaintiff's. But taking the trade-mark as a whole, these distinctions on which the defendant lays stress are nothing but an insignificant part of the trade-mark, and as regards the figuration of the trade-mark as a whole, both trade-marks are unqualifiedly identical with each other, and if they were viewed from a distance it would be practically impossible to distinguish the two marks from each other. Therefore the only reasonable conclusion is that the two trade-marks in question do resemble each other. Notably the remark on the defendant's trade-mark stating that they are the "Original Manufacturers" clearly constitutes an attempt to impose upon the public, and under the provisions of Article II. of the Trade-Mark Law the defendant's trade-mark has not the qualification of being legitimate.

On the other hand, the defendant's plea was that the registered trade-mark No. 9589, exclusively used by the plaintiff, and the trade-mark employed by the defendant do not conflict with each other. His reasons were that the trade-mark produced by him in Court has a letter "Y" in a shield below the figure of a sun. This specific mark is easily recognisable, and whilst the plaintiff's trade-mark has on its central part "Lea and Perrins" in large letters the defendant's has likewise in large letters "K. Yasui," the name of the defendant. Therefore as long as there is this unmistakable distinction stated and established on the most conspicuous portion of the trade-mark, so long it cannot be said the two trade-mark resemble each other. The point to which the one trade-mark can be said to resemble the other is the ground colour and the form of the paper used, but this point does not constitute "part of the trade-mark." The term "Worcestershire Sauce" is a name common to sauces of this kind, and the name and place of production being an item that cannot constitute a trade-mark, the defendant cannot be prevented using this name. The plaintiff would hold the defendant guilty because he has on his trade-mark the words "Original Manufacturers," and maintains that the defendant's intention is to impose upon the public, but the sauce manufactured by the defendant is a preparation manufactured by himself and he is the original manufacturer so far as this particular sauce is concerned. Nevertheless, the question as to who is the original manufacturer does not, in this case, enter into the question as to whether one trade-mark resembles the other.

The Court, after having collated, examined, and investigated all the documents and documentary matter bearing upon the subject, gave a decision in favour of plaintiff. After describing the plaintiff's trade-mark in practically identical terms with those used in plaintiff's petition, the Court says:—

The trade-mark thus formed was registered on the 28th August in the 30th year of Meiji (1897) under No. 9589. This trade-mark and reading matter are differentiated from that used by the defendant with regard to the mark within the form of a shield, the "name and address of the manufacturer, and the animals limned within the circlets in the lower part of the mark, the defendant cannot be prevented using this name. The plaintiff would hold the defendant guilty because he has on his trade-mark the words "Original Manufacturers," and maintains that the defendant's intention is to impose upon the public, but the sauce manufactured by the defendant is a preparation manufactured by himself and he is the original manufacturer so far as this particular sauce is concerned. Nevertheless, the question as to who is the original manufacturer does not, in this case, enter into the question as to whether one trade-mark resembles the other.

The Court, after having collated, examined, and investigated all the documents and documentary matter bearing upon the subject, gave a decision in favour of plaintiff. After describing the plaintiff's trade-mark in practically identical terms with those used in plaintiff's petition, the Court says:—

The trade-mark thus formed was registered on the 28th August in the 30th year of Meiji (1897) under No. 9589, and has since been used for the sale of plaintiff's sauce. The defendant has likewise been using for his sauce a trade-mark as shown in Court. In comparing the said trade-mark with the above-mentioned trade-mark registered by plaintiff, it is seen that with the exception of the mark within the form of a shield, the name and address of the manufacturer, and the animals limned within the circlets in the lower part of the mark, the defendant's trade-mark is almost exactly the same as the plaintiff's, and it can be concluded that the defendant's trade-mark is one that resembles the plaintiff's mark. The defendant (continues plaintiff's petition) maintains that the mark "Y" contained within a shield is one that is easily recognisable, that both the words "Lea and Perrins" and "K. Yasui" are most conspicuous and distinguishable from each other, and consequently his trade-mark does not resemble the plaintiff's. But taking the trade-mark as a whole, these distinctions on which the defendant lays stress are nothing but an insignificant part of the trade-mark, and as regards the figuration of the trade-mark as a whole, both trade-marks are unqualifiedly identical with each other, and if they were viewed from a distance it would be practically impossible to distinguish the two marks from each other. Therefore the only reasonable conclusion is that the two trade-marks in question do resemble each other. Notably the remark on the defendant's trade-mark stating that they are the "Original Manufacturers" clearly constitutes an attempt to impose upon the public, and under the provisions of Article II. of the Trade-Mark Law the defendant's trade-mark has not the qualification of being legitimate.

On the other hand, the defendant's plea was that the registered trade-mark No. 9589, exclusively used by the plaintiff, and the trade-mark employed by the defendant do not conflict with each other. His reasons were that the trade-mark produced by him in Court has a letter "Y" in a shield below the figure of a sun. This specific mark is easily recognisable, and whilst the plaintiff's trade-mark has on its central part "Lea and Perrins" in large letters the defendant's has likewise in large letters "K. Yasui," the name of the defendant. Therefore as long as there is this unmistakable distinction stated and established on the most conspicuous portion of the trade-mark, so long it cannot be said the two trade-mark resemble each other. The point to which the one trade-mark can be said to resemble the other is the ground colour and the form of the paper used, but this point does not constitute "part of the trade-mark." The term "Worcestershire Sauce" is a name common to sauces of this kind, and the name and place of production being an item that cannot constitute a trade-

Magician Carter.

ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG FROM MANILA.

The well known Magician Charles Carter, who was a pupil of Hermann the Great, is in Hongkong, having arrived here from Manila last Monday. His opening performance will be given on Thursday night at the Theatre Royal and all those who have read or heard of the brilliant feats performed by the conjurer will make a point of being present. An amusing story of the wonder-worker's experience in Manila comes by the latest mail, through the medium of the *Cablenews-American*. Accustomed for years to the mysterious ways of the necromancer's art, we read, Magician Carter, when he came through the "Manila Custom house, waved his hand and muttered under his breath: "Hocus pocus, legerdemain, cross keys, bull's eyes presto, change and disappear!" and three revolvers which were lying, it is supposed, in the tray of his trunk, exposed to full view of Colonel Colton's minions, disappeared obedient to the wish of the Merlin who came east to exhibit the wonders of Chaldean art. After he had been in the city for some time it became known that there were three unauthorized revolvers in the possession of the wizard. The police were asked to take up the guns. Carter did not attempt the second time to do the disappearing act, and thus it happens that the wizard is now gunless, while the police department is ahead one revolver and the customs authorities have the other two.

Of Carter's ability, as reviewed by an Australian contemporary, we read: Carter, the American mystery-monger, now showing at the Palace Theatre, Sydney, is the genuine goods. It is a big achievement to mystify for about 2½ hours a large body of self-satisfied Sydneyites. Carter works on lines originated years ago by Maskelyne and Cook, but is a big improvement on those mid-Victorian deceivers. How the lady changes cabinets; how Carter, when inside one himself, does the things he appears to do; how wedding rings suffer a sea-change into guinea pigs, and guinea pigs into bouquets—all these are circumstances that remain inexplicable to the ordinary mind. The probabilities are outraged with an amazing surety and completeness. Miss Abigail Price mind-reads successfully, and shows a touch of neat humour here and there; and Allan Shaw does a coin-manipulating act. Because there will always be people who find their keenest gratification in seeing something which ought to be in one place—but which isn't—transfer itself swiftly to another—where it has been all the time; and because also there are those in our midst who prefer seeing basins of water evolved out of nothingness, or sensate creatures altered into bits of wood, to any other form of dissipation, the Carter show will succeed. When all is said and done, this magician's most impressive trick is the transformation of the Palace Theatre from an empty into a full house.

HONGKONG SEASON SHORTENED.

3rd inst.

Mr. Charles Carter, the magician, has had to shorten his proposed stay in Hongkong, owing to an earlier departure of his vessel for Shanghai. It is announced to-day that he will present four exhibitions only, commencing at the City Hall to-morrow (Thursday) night. Booking has been brisk.

MYSTERIOUS ABIGAIL PRICE.

Although Miss Abigail Price, a member of Mr. Carter's party, who has been mystifying thousands of people, recently, announces in the official programme that she gives no private audiences to anyone, a Press representative had the pleasure of an interview with her.

In reply to interrogation she laughingly admitted that the 'lad' had not read the written questions hidden in the reporter's pocket; and that any secrets he might possess were quite safe in her presence.

"I have been upon the stage ever since I was eleven years old, and under the most favourable circumstances studied the occult science with the best masters. The cultivation of the so-called sixth sense is little understood in America. It is a gift which I discovered I possessed when I was a very little girl."

"There is no chicanery practiced in any cabinet demonstrations," she went on frankly. "It is done by the projection of my astral body—my real and forceful self—out of the physical. You will admit that as a trickster I would merit (even greater credit than by so called supernatural agencies. The fact is, however, that there is nothing supernatural, out of the natural or miraculous. It is simply beyond the ken of the lay mind. With God all things are possible, and it is for us to discover the unknown."

"My ability to thus operate upon an astral plan is the result of patient study and long practice. To me it is the result of the most natural causes, hence the term 'scientific manipulation.'"

When confronted with the statement that these "scientific manipulations" had been exposed as resting upon a very material basis, she admitted that such vulgar assaults were to be expected under the circumstances, and paid little attention to them. She also detailed several instances where persons seeking undue notoriety stooped to baser methods.

"But why didn't you answer my question?" was asked.

"Perhaps you did not come within the prescribed circle of personal influence or were one of the many I did not find time to consider," she quietly replied.

"Then do so now," I persisted.

"I cannot," she said. "I need an audience to make up a circuit. My method in somnolency is similar to a wireless telephone exchange. I am merely a central or a mouthpiece of many intelligences which reach me through space and are successfully and delicately photographed as impressions upon a sensitized mind. I do not invent replies to questions, but merely translate these impressions received from relative sources and pass them on in English. When I take my seat upon the platform my head is as empty of anything to say as yours.

"I bind my eyes simply to aid in a better concentration of thought. The sheet covering me is to protect me from the ignorant assaults of homogeneous thoughts, to which in that (you would call it abnormal state) I am exquisitively sensitive.

"There is positively no other means of communication with those of my audience or my attendants."

"The caution on the programme is necessarily worded very conservatively in order to protect others from mistakes in these Marconi connections, for no one is infallible."

"How do you project yourself in this sensitive astral plane?"

"By mental concentration and will power," she replied. "As an illustration of the first easy steps: Often when writing I come to a dead stop, as before a stone wall. I close my eyes, forget everything save the information I desire, and demand its acquisition with all the mental, moral, and spiritual force I can command."

Here she repeated the English version of probably some Hindoo formula which was done in a surprisingly forceful and dramatic manner. "Sometimes continues she," she went on, "until I am absolutely exhausted. When I do lapse I remain quietly in a condition of anxious per-sivity. First there will pass clouds before my vision, then come light, and finally like a flash complete intelligence as plain as print."

"But this is easy. Later on when one graduates into leaving the physical body upon astral excursions, the work is much more fascinating, but correspondingly dangerous. A too great an absence will result in dissolution or death."

"Aren't you sometimes quite afraid of yourself?"

"On the contrary, I am quite proud of my abilities, for they never permit me to get lonely and seldom sad."

"How about the world's unguessed misery which you cannot always escape in those flightly peregrinations?"

"I see much that is depressing. Indeed, I am often tempted to give up this life of merely giving demonstrations and join the society for psychial research; but the world has not yet attained that ideal state where one can emptorily abandon practical business for what goes as high flown sentiment. We are still in the flesh—smothered by corporal needs into ignorance and inspureation of higher things. There are too many scoffers and unbelievers. The only way to help humanity is down upon humanity's plane."

"Oh, that question in your pocket! I will write you the answer if I ever catch up in my correspondence. Good-bye."

AN AMAZING, EXHILARATING SHOW.

FUN AND FROLIC WITH ILLUSIONS FROM THE ASTRAL REGIONS.

5th inst.

Not even the most captious or cynical critic among the huge audience which packed the Theatre Royal last night to witness the amazing feats of the inimitable Carter, who ranks with the princes of legerdemain, left the building disappointed. Nearly everyone has the idea that if he only cared to exercise his talent at all he could give points and a beating to the cleverest wizard in existence, but after last night's exhibition of what can be achieved in the way of illusion and bewilderment by a master of the art, the most egotistical amateur will think twice before he gives vent to his views on the subject again. As has been said, the theatre was crowded and the heat was stifling, but so engrossed were the onlookers, so anxious were they to catch the necromancer tripping, that the heat was forgotten in the interest evoked. What added to the zest of the audience, was the patter, quips and cranks of Carter, the magician. He proved to be almost as entrancing with his tongue as he was with his fingers. He jested and tickled the fancy of the auditorium from beginning to end with a ceaseless stream of wit and humour. While everything was done with an ease and facility that the most wonderful tricks appeared to be regarded as common-places until after a moment's consideration had been given to the results attained. There was no great stock of paraphernalia, merely a table or two, a box and a bottle and a few insignificant accessories.

The first part of the programme opened with a few, shall we say, old-fashioned tricks of the sort where the magician cries "Presto!" or "Adacadabra!" every now and then, and sends oranges flying through space, converts sawdust into coffee and so forth. Perhaps the most notable trick was that described as "The astral hand." On a piece of glass laid across the back of two chairs a wooden hand was placed, and in response to the magician, who stood yards away from it the hand rattled out answers to questions fired by the audience. One alleged humorist inquired how many dollars he had made that day. To the immense delight of the audience and the chagrin of the questioner, the "astral hand" solemnly rose up and fell with a thud once. But Hongkong audiences are not concerned with serious affairs, otherwise there is no knowing what might have been asked.

Then there was the inexhaustible bottle, which required the assistance of a boy, who had no sooner volunteered his serv'ces than he repented. He had scarcely been on the stage five seconds before he became convinced that his last hour was at hand. He bowed fantastically to the onlookers, who laughed themselves black in the face at his spasmodic antics. He repeated or attempted to repeat words that Funk and Wagnall have yet to learn; he threw out his chest in obedience to command and then he prepared for death by shooting. A lady's ring was obtained, fixed in an old blunderbuss and fired at the bottle on the lad's head. Then the audience was treated to free drinks. The fortunate individuals who succeeded in catching Carter's eye at this juncture were the envy of all others. They lingered lovingly over the glass till the thirsty individuals were almost moved to distraction. If they had only choked over the port wine and rye whisky dispensed it is safe to say that not a soul would have stirred to their rescue. Eventually the bottle was broken up and inside was seen a poodle with the lady's ring tied round its neck.

Then there came the magical divorce which was a capital piece of work. A lady was hoisted in the air, Carter fired a pistol and in a moment the scene was blank. People went out to discuss the phenomenon, and no two theories were alike.

The second part opened with the "Mysteries of the yogis." Carter was bound hand and foot and in presence of a committee of well known people drawn from the audience proceeded to perform some marvellous feats. Locked up in a box for the space of precisely one second he changed his coat, rang a bell and when the doors were swung open again he was found securely fastened to the chair. A rash member of the committee agreed to sit inside the box with Carter and his hands also were tied behind his back. Nevertheless when the doors were opened after three seconds he was found minus his coat and almost in a state of *deshabille*. He didn't like that uncanny experience. Finally Carter changed his coat, rid himself of his shackles and emerged before another member of the committee had time to put on his jacket. It was really an extraordinary and inexplicable entertainment.

Miss Abigail Price is a whole post in herself; what she cannot do in the way of thought reading is not worth doing. She mystified the most sceptical in the audience by her ready answers to the most uncommon questions and her explanations of the thoughts of individuals who blushed to find their secret brain operations disclosed. Some even declined to answer to their names when the lady offered to reply to their queries. They were as bashful as their questions were amusing. "Whom am I going to marry and when?" was one, and it is to be hoped the answer was satisfactory.

An illusion called "Flyto" borders on the supernatural. A young lady entered a box, which on being opened a second later disclosed the figure of a burly Guardsman. The lady turned up at the back of the pit. An empty box was hoisted ten feet above the stage. The lady entered another box on the stage and "Hey, presto!" she was seen all alive in the suspended box. How it was done passes comprehension.

Last of all we had Carter the Chinaman, and a first-class Chinaman he was, with his songs of Canton and pigtail and Shanghai lilt. If you have ever seen the self-confident, big-I-am complacent, wordily-talkative native magician you have seen Carter. The Chinese in the audience roared with delight. The Europeans could hardly contain themselves but rocked in ecstasies of laughter, not so much at the feats—although they were "great"—but at the poses, the banter and characteristic style of the alleged "Ching Ling Foo."

Some idea may be formed from the foregoing of the versatility of Carter and the novelty and variety of his performance. There is not a "mess" in the Colony that will not be discussing his illusions before the end of the week, and if we are not mistaken there will soon be a battalion of amateur wizards and necromancers in our midst. The entertainment is the most exhilarating that we have attended for many a long day.

AN IMMIGRATION "AGREEMENT."

QUESTION OF SMUGGLING COOLIES INTO AMERICA.

A rather interesting case came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Gompertz in the Supreme Court last Tuesday afternoon. The claim was brought by a merchant named Cheung Kwok Wan, of 132, Connaught Road Central, against Chan Heung Yeuk, a commission agent, residing at 103, Queen's Road Central, to recover the sum of $700, money paid to the defendant to perform a certain service, and which, plaintiff alleged, was not performed.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiff. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. K. Holmes, acted for the defence.

Briefly, the alleged facts of the case, as outlined by Mr. Dixon, were that the defendant on behalf of the plaintiff undertook to get four men into the United States for a certain specific sum. This he failed to do. When the intended emigrants arrived as far as Shanghai the defendant disappeared. It was stated that the defence would raise the point that the contract was illegal.

Plaintiff, called, stated that he knew the defendant. He paid him $700—$200 in the first instance and $500 in the second. The first payment he made on the 17th January last. This was paid to defendant to get into America. They were to go as followers of the Chinese Consul-General. By this means little trouble would be met when the men landed on the other side. The name of the Consul-General was Hui Ping Chan.

Mr. Dixon—What were you to get out of this deal?

Witness—If they had landed in America I was to get $100 per head.

Did the four men go up to Shanghai?—Yes. I saw them off on the *Mongolia*.

When did they return?—On the 20th March.

And they insisted that the money they paid to you to get to America should be returned?—Yes. And did you?—I paid them back.

What did the defendant undertake to do?—He undertook that the four men should go with the Consul-General's suite and land at San Francisco.

And were they to pay the poll tax?—That I don't know.

And it was on that understanding that you parted with your money?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Sir Henry Berkeley: The Consul-General was a Cantonese, and was in Canton at the time he made the arrangement with the defendant. The Consul left for the United States on the 7th March by the *Mongolia*. The intended emigrants also sailed by that steamer. He did not know whether these four men had been barred from entering the United States. The $700 he paid to get them in. Witness was to get $100 a head for each men entered. He did not pay the money to smuggle them in. They were to go as part of the retinue of the Consul.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Do you know what Chinese have to pay for entering the United States?

Mr. Dixon—Nothing. The other day I went to see the American Consul and learnt that there was no poll tax imposed. If a Chinaman desires to enter America he must be medically examined, also a scholastic examination. If he passes he is allowed to enter.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—If there is no "squeeze."

Sir Henry Berkeley stated that the agreement was that the defendant was to get the four men into the United States in evasion of the "poll-tax."

Mr. Dixon observed that he did not admit there was a poll-tax. If there was any, the defendant, he admitted, would have to get the men in, either by paying the poll-tax or by smuggling them in.

Sir Henry (to the witness)—Why didn't you go to the American Consul here and get certificates to get these men landed?—The defendant agreed to get them landed all right.

Do you know Hui Ping Chan?—No.

Mr. Dixon—I understand he is assistant ambassador to Washington.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Not Wu Ting Fang.

Sir Henry—No. He does not belong to his suite. This man is Consul-General at San Francisco.

Continuing, witness said he had no receipt for the $700 he paid to the defendant.

Sir Henry—I put it to you, sir, that this money was paid by you to be given to the Chinese Consul to induce him to falsely take these four men as part of his revenue?

Witness—No.

Put it to you that this money was to be given to the official for his "good services"?—I don't know what the defendant did.

Do you know if the defendant was a friend of the Consul?—I don't know. The defendant came to me and asked me if I knew of anyone who wanted to go to America, and that he could get them across as followers of the Consul.

Sir Henry here stated that any "contract" based to defraud a country's revenues could not be held. It could not be used on as it was tinged with fraud. Upon the plaintiff's own showing the agreement was contrary to good faith as he was about to corrupt the Chinese official. It might be the custom among Chinese officials to make a good thing out of their appointments, but an agreement of that sort in an English Court would not be looked upon with favourable eyes.

A Chinese clerk in the employ of the Java-China-Japan Line gave corroborative evidence, speaking to seeing the plaintiff hand defendant $700, and stating for what purpose the money was paid.

The case was still proceeding when this report closed.

THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Tokio, May 31.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's annual report shows a deficit of $500,000.

***Our correspondent's telegram connects the deficit with the policy of excluding Chinese and restricting Japanese immigration; but it is not clear whether this statement appears in the company's report or whether it is intended as a possible explanation of the deficit.—Ed. *N. C. Daily News*.

VALUE OF A HORSE.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

A very interesting case, having reference to the price of horse flesh, was heard before Mr. Justice Gompertz in the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon. The claim was to recover the sum of $225 brought by A. Findlay Smith, of the Peak Hotel, against Philipp Harding Klimanek, an assistant in the Holland China Trading Company, damages suffered by the plaintiff through the destruction of his horse which he had lent to the defendant, to be ridden on the race course at Happy Valley, the horse being so badly injured on April 26, 1908, while under the sole control of the defendant, and being ridden by him in Kennedy Road contrary to the authority of plaintiff, that it had to be shot.

Mr. R. F. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. P. S. Dixon, from the office of Mr. R. A. Harding, was for the defendant.

Plaintiff's solicitor proceeded to give the alleged facts of the case, which were published exclusively by us at the time of the occurrence. He explained how the accident occurred, how the horse fell over the embankment of Kennedy Road into Nullah Lane, and finally it was shot by a police sergeant from No. 2 Police Station. Most of the facts, Mr. Master said, were admitted, except one point. The horse—a waler—was taken out by the defendant, who wanted to purchase the animal, but the plaintiff did not want to part with it. Plaintiff, however, permitted him to take the pony out to the Happy Valley for a ride. Instead of going round the Valley defendant ordered the horse to be sent to his house on Kennedy Road. Then came the accident. On the day following defendant went to plaintiff and in a most high-handed manner offered $100 for the horse, at the same time adding that he was not to blame for the accident. Plaintiff was not vindictive. It was not the money he wanted. He felt annoyed, however, by the way he was treated. The agreement made between the parties was that the horse should only be ridden on the race course. If plaintiff knew defendant was about to take the horse to the Kennedy Road he would not have had the loan, as plaintiff was not too pleased with defendant's style of riding.

Plaintiff was then called. He said he was owner of the Peak Hotel. Some time ago he purchased a chestnut waler horse from a Mr. Beattie, of Loxley and Company. Witness and Mr. Moir had ridden the horse. On March 23rd defendant called at his office in Duddell Street and informed plaintiff that he heard the horse was for sale. Witness said it was not, but offered to let defendant try it round the race course. Defendant consented, and said he would take it once round the race course. Plaintiff replied: "Take him round as many times as you like." Then he heard of the accident. Plaintiff telephoned to defendant, inquiring if he had been injured. Defendant said, "No. I am coming to settle."

Mr. Master—Did he offer you any specific sum?

Plaintiff—He offered me $100.

You were not prepared to accept that?—No.

No settlement was arrived at?—No.

You value the horse at $225?—Yes. That's what I *do* claim.

Mr Dixon—Had you any intention of selling the horse?—No.

So you just let him use the horse out of philanthropy?—No (laughing). I lent him the horse as I cracked him up.

You simply let him have the horse to try his paces?—Yes.

Why to him?—I couldn't ride at the time. Mr. Gegg now and again rode it.

For what reason did you lend the horse?—To test.

Why to him?—I would let anybody else have it on loan.

Do you mean to say you allow anybody to take out your horse?—No.

Mr. Klimanek tells me an entirely different story. He said Mr. Moir told him the horse was for sale?—Mr. Moir is at home.

Have you any reason to disbelieve that statement? You know Mr. Moir?—I have no reason to disbelieve the statement.

The value of the horse Mr. Klimanek was told was $300?—The horse was not for sale. If I did want to sell it I would want $350.

Why do you want the horse if you or Mr. Moir could not ride it?—I could not ride at the time. I have another horse in its place, which I haven't ridden.

Did not Mr. Klimanek say he could not afford $350?—He talked a lot. I left him still talking.

Did you say that the horse was a good one, particularly strong about the front legs and a good animal for going down hill?—He was a good horse for Switzerland for climbing down mountains!

Did you say the horse was a good one for a young horseman?—The horse was not for sale.

Have you ever let your horse out under similar circumstances—that is, let it out for testing?—You use the word "let"—

That is lending it out for trying?—I have lent it to Mr. Moir and Mr. Gegg.

You didn't say that the horse should be taken round the race course?—Yes, race course was mentioned. It was agreed.

How do you mean it was agreed?—He said he would take it once round the race course.

So you expected him to go down to the Happy Valley, from Kennedy Road, solemnly ride the horse, and walk back?—Yes. In point of fact I didn't know where he lived.

Assuming your story is correct don't you think it was natural for the horse to be taken to Mr. Klimanek's house to start out?—No. I did not know where he lived.

Then I take it that you had no objection to him taking it from Kennedy's Stables to the race course?—No.

So when you said race course only you were not correct?—I would have no objection to him riding it to and from the Stables.

Would you have had any objection if he took the horse to Shau-ki-wan?—Yes.

Do you consider Kennedy Road a safe road?—I refuse to offer opinions. I answer facts.

Would you object to your horse, under any circumstance, being taken along Kennedy Road?—He had been there before.

Mr. Moir, you know, took it round several times a week?—Mr. Moir is away.

When he was here?—When we were together, yes. What Mr. Moir did alone I don't know.

Continuing, plaintiff said he did not reply to defendant's letter offering him $100 for the horse. Instead of that he sent him a letter, a month later, enclosing a draft payable at three days' sight.

Mr. Dixon—Don't you think it would be courteous to have replied to that letter?—The courtesy should be on both sides. When he came to see me he dwelt on fancies and beliefs, instead of facts. I have no time for such affairs. I treated him as a gentleman and I expected to be treated as such.

Because he did not speak facts that was what you call discourteous?—I treated him as a gentleman and I expected he would treat me as one.

Proceeding (By Mr. Master)—It was made perfectly clear with defendant that he should ride the horse on the race course. No mention was made of Kennedy Road.

Mr. L. Dyason, of Messrs. McEwen, Fricker and Company, stated that he and plaintiff occupied the same room as office. He remembered the day the defendant called at the office. He knew the conversation was about horses. He heard plaintiff tell defendant to take the horse "round the race course as many times as he liked."

This closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Dixon argued that defendant had *carte blanche* when he took the horse out. There were no stipulations, and he produced two plans showing the spot where the accident occurred. The plan showed that the horse fell some forty-two feet and Mr. Klimanek only escaped with his life.

Defendant was then called to the box. He spoke to getting the horse from the plaintiff. He had ridden with Mr. Moir along Kennedy Road before. He took a fancy to plaintiff's horse and offered to buy it. Plaintiff agreed and named his price at $350. Furthermore, he proceeded to expound on the good qualities of the horse. The horse had no bad points. Witness thought the price expensive. Money, he thought also, would be thrown away in this Colony on a waler. Plaintiff said "the horse was just the thing he wanted, and that as he (plaintiff) knew that I was 'a good horse man,'" the horse was just what I should have. And just to show that his statements were not exaggerated he asked me to try the horse, which defendant did. He undertook to take the horse "once round the course," which he thought would convey to the plaintiff's mind that he was not "taking the horse round the island!" He got a card from plaintiff, which he gave to Mr. Gegg, giving him (defendant) permission to take out the horse. The following day the horse was taken to his house in Kennedy Road. Witness started out to ride in company with a lady. All went well until arriving near Wanchai. Near that corner of the laundry some work was being carried on by coolies. Rounding the corner, witness being in front, a Chinaman pushing a wheelbarrow emerged from the works. The horse took fright, reared, and went down on its knees, and then fell down the precipice. Defendant fell with the horse, but by mere luck he escaped. The horse landed on the road below. Witness then tried to get it up, but it fell over the second precipice into Nullah Lane. Witness then sent for Mr. Gegg. He met plaintiff later and defendant was told "not to bother about it." Witness believed that plaintiff did not want anything by the way he talked. But later he said that to settle the matter defendant should pay $225. Witness thought that too much, and offered $100, which plaintiff refused. Defendant then consulted his friends, but they did not "think" he was liable! He then wrote a letter to the plaintiff. Of course, he expected an answer, which never came, which further made him believe that plaintiff was not thinking any more of the affair. Defendant was then served with the writ. That he was surprised was amply manifested by his statement; "As a matter of fact I never thought I could have been held responsible." He then consulted his solicitor, who instructed him to withdraw the offer of $100.

Mr. Master—What price do you expect you would pay for a horse?—$150 to $175.

How much did you pay for your last horse?—$100.

Do you know the price of walers in Hongkong?—Yes. They are rather cheap. I bought one for $50 once.

"No wonder you sold it," returned Mr. Master sarcastically.

"I did not sell it until a year after; it was a good horse too," pursued defendant.

What were you going to pay for plaintiff's horse?—I had not made up my mind as to the price.

What did you expect to pay?—Between $150 or $175.

Did you expect plaintiff to come down to your figure?—I would have paid $200 for it. I knew the horse was not ridden by Mr. Moir; I was told that Mr. Findlay Smith couldn't mount it; now and again I saw Mr. Gegg riding it, so I thought Mr. Findlay Smith would be only too glad to get rid of it "at any price." And I thought I had a good chance of getting a good horse cheap.

You could not afford to pay $350, you said. Then if you couldn't afford to buy the horse why did you go out riding it?—I thought the price would come down. Then I would get it cheap. If the horse suited me I would have purchased it for $300, and perhaps I could have sold it for $400.

"A bit of bikoerage," returned Mr. Master.

Proceeding, witness said he told plaintiff he would take it once round the race course. That was to assure plaintiff that he was not going to lame the horse. The reason why he did not order the horse to the race course was because it was a "terrible" journey for him. Witness mentioned "once round the race course" because he wanted plaintiff to know he was a "careful man." Witness meant to ride along the race course, but not only along the race course. Plaintiff never said anything of riding round the race course. He did not know if his memory was better than that of plaintiff. It was not the fact that the horse was lent to him as a loan; it was on trial. Kennedy Road, he thought, was a very safe road. He was dividing his attention between his horse and his lady friend's.

The Court—Can you prove negligence?

Mr. Master—No.

G. W. Gegg, manager of Kennedy's Stables, was then called. On the authority of a card from plaintiff the horse, witness said, was sent to defendant's residence at Kennedy Road.

Mr. Master—Did you ever hear the horse was for sale?

Witness—No.

Was it a quiet horse?—Yes.

Judgment was then entered for the defendant with costs.

THE KAWASAKI DOCKYARD AND DAINY DOCKS.

A LEASE PROPOSAL.

A proposal is made by the South Manchurian Railway Company to lease the Tairen (Dainy) docks belonging to the company to the Kawasaki Dockyard Company, of Kobe, and negotiations are said to be progressing between the two companies regarding the terms of the lease. It is not yet decided whether the docks will be leased as a whole or in part.

HONGKONG AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A sum of $2,000 is needed to cover the cost of the new running track in Kowloon and any donations in aid of the same would be gladly received by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. R. Sutherland, Queen's College.

The following sums have been received:—

Sir C. P. Chater	$50
Mr. H. Keswick	50
Mr. J. R. M. Smith	50
Mr. H. N. Mody	50
Mr. R. Shewan	50
Lt.-Col. Broke, R.E.	50
Kowloon C. C.	50
Mr. H. P. White	50
Mr. Powell Grant	25
Mr. H. Pinckney	20
Mr. Wm. Farmer	20
Mr. H. L. O. Garrett	20
Mr. A. R. Sutherland	20

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

PURCHASER OF MARINE PRODUCE FINED.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 2nd June.

A few days ago a member, whose name has not been disclosed, of the "raiffa" produce dealers' guild here, bought a few pieces of marine products of Japanese origin which were shipped to Canton by the S.S. *Chiyuen* from Shanghai. No sooner had the purchase of the Japanese goods been concluded, than an informant reported the matter to the members of the guild and the purchaser was at once apprehended. A meeting was then called by the guild and the offender was summoned to be dealt with. At the meeting the offender was made to pay a fine of 100 taels as stipulated under the compact subscribed to by the members of the guild. One-fourth of the fine was forwarded to the Canton Self-Government Society. After paying his fine the offender requested that, as a matter of personal forbearance, his name be not disclosed to the public. This request was agreed to, but the offender was cautioned not to commit a similar offence again.

At a meeting held yesterday at the Canton Self-Government Society it was decided that a street parade for the purpose of exhibiting samples of different kinds of articles, which had been received by the Society, to the public, will take place on the 23rd day of the 5th moon. It was also decided to hold a meeting on the 14th instant, for the purpose of a commemorative function in honour of the late Taotai Chang Sin Hing of Shanghai, who had been a promoter of the American boycott two years ago, and who had done much in furtherance of the anti-opium movement and several other good acts for the benefit of his fellow-countrymen.

THE DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL.

TO BE CELEBRATED AT ABERDEEN TO-MORROW.

2nd inst.

One of the most popular of the many Chinese festivals which are celebrated in Hongkong every year is that known as the Dragon Boat Festival. The picturesque character of the ceremonies invariably attract a large number of spectators to the scene of the racing at Aberdeen, but it is to be feared that this year the fact that the Festival occurs in the middle of the week—on a Wednesday, to-morrow, to be exact—will preclude the majority of Europeans in the Colony from attending the event. Last year, when the festival occurred on a Saturday, crowds of European spectators attended and the city of Victoria was practically deserted during the greater part of the day. But with the Festival falling on a busy day of the week there is little likelihood of the same thing occurring this year. There is no doubt, however, that the usual exodus of Chinese to Aberdeen will take place and from their point of view the occasion will be shorn of none of its significance or interest. It is expected that the event of the day, the Dragon boat race, will take place between 3.30 p.m. and 4 p.m. There are no entrance fees and post entries are allowed. It is hoped that there may be a race for small craft, but that all depends on whether a purse can be raised as a prize for the winning boat. Anyone who might desire to foster the spirit of sport among the crews of the small boats by donating a prize would probably get the worth of his money in the attraction afforded by the race.

GALA DAY AT ABERDEEN.

3rd inst.

As we go to press the annual races in connection with the Dragon boat festival are being held at Aberdeen. After the appearance of our paragraph last evening that it was to be feared that this year, owing to the fact that the festival occurs in the middle of the week instead of on Saturday, the majority of those having business in the city would be precluded from making an excursion to the other side of the Island, the management has changed the hour for the classic event of the afternoon. The principal race of the day was to have started at 3.30 p.m. to-day; but by a thoughtful change in the programme it has since been fixed for 4.30 to 5 p.m. The alteration in the hour of the race will give a large number of the European residents an opportunity of witnessing the unique spectacle of a dragon race as it is contested in China proper. Unfortunately the heavy downpour of rain will have prevented many from making the trip at the risk of a drenching.

Inspector Dymond, who is in charge of the police station at Aberdeen, has worked hard in collaboration with the local committee of management to make the gala day in his district one of complete success. The villagers and boat people on their part have entered into the spirit of the afternoon's proceedings with a keen sporting instinct. The two to three hundred members of the entire boats' crews, for some time past, took to daily practices with a considerable degree of interest, stimulated, no doubt, by the fact that last year the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, who was then the Officer Administering the Government, was present throughout the races and personally presented the first prize for the race of the day. In order to keep up the enthusiasm which has been manifested during the training weeks, prizes have been offered by various residents in Aberdeen. Notably among these is one presented by Mr. C. Fittock, Jr., manager of the Aberdeen Docks, whose prize will be awarded to the winning boat in the first event of the afternoon. Mr. Lau Yau Fau, manager of the Paper Mills, has also contributed a prize. The race confined to women only should be productive of keen rivalry; only sampans will be allowed to compete in this event. If the necessary purse can be raised, the race will be brought off.

There are three dragon boats entered for the various events, each of them is manned by a crew of from sixty to eighty men, and considering the steady training to which they have submitted themselves, the sport at Aberdeen to-day should be as interesting as it is certain to be novel to those who can afford the time for the excursion to Aberdeen.

DOG DESTROYED.

WANCHAI "CHOW" AND A COOLIE'S LEG.

A foreigner named T. Cordeiro, residing at 31, Sau Wah Fong, was summoned at the Police Court, yesterday morning, at the instance of Inspector Fenton, of No. 2 Police Station, for allowing a ferocious dog to be at large unmuzzled. It was stated that defendant's dog, a "chow"—had bad all the bite it was entitled to under the law—but it was not enough with one bite defendant's "chow" made an attempt to chew off a coolie's leg one day last week. The coolie complained to Inspector Fenton, who, knowing the fierce nature of the animal, caused summonses to be served on the owner. The defendant, in reply to the charge, said he had no knowledge that his dog was dangerous. He [illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

CHINESE SEAMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the correspondence sent you yesterday on the subject of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, an error inadvertently crept into one of the letters.

I shall therefore be much obliged if you will kindly give further publicity to enclosed letter which now contains the necessary correction.—Yours faithfully,

W. E. NICHOLSON,
for Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 30th May, 1908.

Chamber of Commerce,
28th May, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 21st instant (No. 3 73/1908) in which you refer to a provision in the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act 1906 against the employment of seamen on British Ships unless they possess a sufficient knowledge of English to understand the necessary orders, and further, in which you point out the non-application of this proposed regulation to British subjects.

In the opinion of my Committee the inclusion of such a clause in the local Merchant Shipping Ordinance, and its enforcement, would practically compel the fleet of British Coasting Vessels engaged in the China trade to go out of Commission, for seamen and firemen with the qualification required are unobtainable, and the proof of British citizenship necessary to obtain exemption from the test cannot be given, for the very good reason that probably ninety-nine out of every hundred men so employed are the subjects of the Emperor of China.

I am directed to inform you that "No. 1" Chinese who do speak sufficient English are in charge of the natives working in every department on steamers carrying Chinese crews, and these men are the medium for conveying orders by the British Officers to the sailors, firemen, &c.,

My Committee cannot too strongly support the opinion and endorse the action taken in the matter by His Excellency as stated in the last paragraph of your letter.

I am to ask you to convey to His Excellency the Governor the thanks of my Committee for affording them an opportunity of expressing their views on this very important subject.—I have, &c.,

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

SANITATION AND FOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—What we eat may be more important than where we live, or who our parents are. Food makes the man, not heredity, no environment. The badly-fed or under-fed baby quickly departs from the normal. Imbecility, crime, pauperism, all are directly due to the lack of food or its poor quality during the plastic years. The nervous, irritable, half-ill children to be found in such large numbers in our public schools represent poor material. They are largely drawn from the homes of poverty and constitute an overwhelming majority of those children for whom we have found it necessary to make special provision—the backward, dull pupils found year after year in the same grades with much younger children. In a measure, the relation of a child's educability to its physical health and comfort has been recognised by the correlation of physical and mental exercise in most up to date schools, but its larger social and economic significance has been almost wholly ignored. And yet it is quite certain that poverty exercises the same retarding influences upon the physical training as upon mental education. There are certain conditions precedent to successful education, whether physical or mental, chief among these being a reasonable amount of good, nourishing food and a healthy home. Deprived of these, physical or mental development must necessarily be hindered. And poverty means just that to the child. It denies its victim these very necessities; with the inevitable result—physical and mental weakness and inefficiency.

Sanitary conditions do not make any real difference at all. It is food, and food alone. That the evils of under-feeding are intensified when there is unhygienic surrounding is true, but it is equally true that defect in the diet is the prime and essential cause of the excessive death rate among the children of the poor, and of those infantile diseases and ailments which make for defective adults, moral, mental or physical, should they survive.—Yours, etc.,

L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M.

Kowloon, 30th May.

A STABBING AFFRAY.

DRUNKEN BRAWL ON BOARD JAPANESE STEAMER.

2nd inst.

Two Japanese sailors on board of one of their national vessels now enjoying the hospitality of the port imbibed too well of the exhilarating *saké*, with the result that the erstwhile friends were involuntarily brought into conflict. The scene of the battle royal was the forecastle of the s.s. *Sikiginji Maru* and the date yesterday. The combatants are not known to entertain any grievance against each other; their only differences, it is surmised, arose after an over-indulgence of *saké*. Had they been content to entertain the crew of the *Sikiginji* with an exhibition of jiujutsu, they might probably have been rewarded for their willingness to please. But, as it happened, one of the comrades had heard of the gory fields of Mukden, and in his state of inebriation he pictured to himself the slaughter of that memorable field, a miniature of which he sought to reproduce in a *tableau vivant* in the harbour yesterday. The victim of the bloody fray, however, was his own compatriot, who at the end of the fight was placed *hors de combat*, the Red Cross vessel being the Japanese private hospital at Wanchai whither the vanquished was removed to have his wounds surgically treated. The victor did not await the award of the commemorative medal, but rather thought that discretion was the better part of valour and forthwith took to his heels. Scouts, in the form of the uniformed guardians of the public peace, were despatched in hot pursuit, but the gallant descendant of the warlike *samurai* succeeded in evading capture all yesterday. His scanty commissary exhausting, he elected to make an honourable surrender and with the true instincts of the warrior marched into the Water Police Station at Tsim-tsa-shui where he gave himself up to the commander-in-chief, who did not refuse to grant him quarters. The prototype of Japan's valiant warriors was called upon to attend a court-martial at the Magistracy to-day presided over by Mr. J. H. Kemp, who was condescending enough to allow a remand in order to enable the principal witness to attend, when he has recovered sufficiently from his injuries, in order to narrate the incidents of the encounter, which will go down to history as the "Duel of the *Sikiginji Maru*" for the edification of Posterity.

The graduates who received their diplomas at Tokio on the 27th ult. at the Military College include seventy-four Chinese.

THE HANKOW RIOTS.

RESULT OF THE SETTLEMENT.

Tokio, May 29.

The Chinese merchants at Hankow have arranged to give a banquet on June 1st to celebrate the good feeling created by Japan's moderate claims in connection with the recent riots. Newspapers at Hankow point out that the satisfactory settlement will compensate for the soreness caused by the *Tatsu Maru* incident and conduce to a warmer friendship between China and Japan.

AFTERMATH OF THE RIOT.

As was recently stated in this column, the Chinese authorities have consented to pay an indemnity in settlement of the Japanese claims arising out of the recent riot in Hankow. It does not, however, seem, according to a dispatch from that port, that the Japanese Consul is satisfied with merely a money compensation, for he has requested the Viceroy at Wuchang, H.E. Chêa Kwei-lung, to punish not only the leaders of the movement, but also Captain Chin Kai-shan, the official charged with the control of roads. It is further stated that Aotai Fêng, the Police Intendant, has also demanded the punishment of Captain Chin, as he was accordingly been placed under arrest.—*N. C. Daily News.*

FUNERAL OF "MATSUSHIMA" VICTIMS.

The funeral of the late Fleet Paymaster Ito and twenty-five men of the cruiser *Matsushima*, who lost their lives through the recent disaster to that vessel, took place on the 1th ult. at Sasebo. The ceremony was very impressive, full naval honours being paid to the deceased. More than 10,000 naval officers and men, civil officials, and citizens were present. Addresses of condolence with an eulogy of the deceased were read by Vice-Admiral Baron Uryu (Commander-in-Chief at Sasebo), who lost a son by the disaster; Rear-Admiral Yoshimatsu (Commander-in-Chief of the Training Squadron); and Lieutenant Taira, one of the three officers who survived the disaster.

FIRE AT TIENTSIN.

EIGHTY THOUSAND TAELS WORTH OF DAMAGE.

The *Peking & Tientsin Times* of 23rd ult. says:—The Fire Brigades were again called out on Monday morning about half past ten to a fire which had broken out in Messrs. Waite and Company's compound.

Huge volumes of smoke were pouring over the Settlement a few minutes after the alarm, and when the British Brigade arrived first it was found that a great pile of wool bales was on fire. The wool was stacked some five yards from the Company's big godown and at first some little danger existed of the building catching fire.

But fortunately the wind was in the right direction and the Brigades rapidly had a good stream on the godown. The heat from the burning wool was very great, and coupled with the exceedingly hot day made brigade work most arduous.

The men worked hard, however, and were ably assisted by the two French brigades who arrived very shortly after the outbreak. The small engine was used by the British, the heavier being still a little out of order since Sunday's big fire.

In this connection we would like to say that the dirty water which resulted in the break down in the native city did not come from the Water Works but from the canal. The hydrant water is as good if not better than any in Tientsin.

A very large number of residents were present at the fire on Monday, and indeed what with the British, French and Japanese brigades, and the French, German and Japanese military brigades the scene was an animated one.

The fire is believed to have been started by a careless coolie working in the compound. Probably a cigarette or burning match thrown down was the cause. The wool was all practicaly destroyed, not one per cent being saved. About Tls. 83,000 worth of damage was done. The British Brigade did not leave the place until about three p.m.

A second fire broke out in the Native City near the yamen on Monday morning about the same hour as the big blaze in this Concession. The outbreak occurred in a very congested quarter and a good deal of damage was done.

Almost every European hong in the place has suffered somewhat from the big fire on Sunday. We are informed that the damage is estimated at between three and four hundred thousand taels. A good deal of distress will be suffered in consequence by small shopkeepers and traders.

The T. V. F. B. has done such good work that anything in the nature of a criticism is undesirable, but it seems almost time that ponies were provided.

A SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

The Hamburg-America Line str. *Petho* has been obtained on a monthly charter to convey a German scientific expedition to the South Seas, reports the *N. C. D. News*. Considerable refitting being necessary, the steamer left here at the end of last month for Hongkong, where she is being provided with laboratories and scientific equipment. Captain Vahsal, who is now on his way out from Germany to take command of the *Petho*, is said to be an exceptionally able officer and has had experience in a similar expedition which conducted its operations among the South Sea Islands seven years ago. He was then chief officer of the steamer *Valdivia* and his services received special commendation at the end of the voyage. Professor Thilenius will be in command of the expedition and will be accompanied by nine other professors; their investigations will include astronomy, submarine researches and all the leading natural sciences. The cost of the expedition will be met from a large legacy left by a wealthy German who died two years ago. The *Petho* will leave Hongkong early in July. First she will go to Jaluit, where abundant scope is offered to the scientists. It is expected that the expedition will occupy two years.

DROWNING FATALITY.

YOUNG CHINESE GIRL LOSES HER LIFE.

A young Chinese girl, by name Lo Tai Tai, about seven years of age, met her death in the harbour last Thursday, the result of an accident. The girl lived with her parents on board cargo-boat No. 1361, which at the time was moored between two other junks opposite the new Western Market. At about nine o'clock in the morning the girl was in the act of crossing from her junk to the other in order to reach the shore, when she was seen to fall between the two junks into the water. She sank immediately. A search was made for her body, which was found floating some distance away twenty minutes later. The police were notified, and the body removed to the public mortuary for burial.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

SEIZURE OF CARTRIDGES.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 29th May.

Yesterday a case containing a large number of cartridges was seized by the officials in Kow Kong, in the Namhoi district, and it was brought to Canton the same day. This case of ammunition was presumably intended to be smuggled into the interior by rioters.

AMERICAN CONSUL.

At 10.30 a.m. to-day the Consul-General of the United States at Canton, Mr. L. A. Hergholz, called on H.E. Viceroy Chang. It is probable that Mr. Hergholz called on the Viceroy for the purpose of saying "good-bye," as he is about to leave on furlough.

PROVINCIAL EXAMINER.

The New Provincial Examiner, Shen Tsêng-tung, did not take over the seal of office on the 27th instant as reported; he has postponed it to the 1st day of next moon, the 30th instant.

TELEGRAPH.

The Canton Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration will shortly connect the port of Kongmoon with Heungshan district by telegraphic communication, a distance of about 150 *li*.

MILITARY INSTRUCTORS.

At the request of the Canton Viceroy six graduated military officers of the Pei Yang squadron arrived here yesterday. These officers have been appointed to be instructors in the Canton Military Training College.

JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

The Japanese boycott feeling has by no means subsided; it continues unabated and has spread far and wide into the inland districts. During the last week meetings of National Disgrace were reported to have been held in Sunui and Heungshan districts. On the 27th instant there was again a remarkable meeting of National Disgrace held in Lung Kong village in the Shun Tak district, and the people present were upwards of 2,000. Speeches were made by several gentlemen over the Japanese boycott agitation and they were followed with applause. At the meeting the people declared their adhesion to the boycott movement and expressed their pleasure at being able to purchase native-made articles of daily necessity. The people of the village were mostly silk-worm rearers, and at the meeting they discussed the question of finding means to improve their industry. It was also decided to establish a self-government society of their own for the administration of the village.

30th May.

THE PLAGUE.

A petition has been forwarded to the Viceroy by the Kwang Yun Charitable Institution of Canton informing the Viceroy that they have made arrangements to run a steamer of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company during the plague season on Saturday nights from Hongkong to Canton so as to facilitate the invalids getting to Canton on Sunday. The petitioners requested the Viceroy for the necessary permission to run a special steamer for this service. In reply His Excellency stated that he greatly appreciated the beneficent intention of the petitioners and has instructed the Sin How Kuk officials to at once communicate with the Customs authorities in the matter.

PROMOTING NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

It has already been reported that the Canton Self-Government Society has sent notifications to various places to request the native manufacturers to forward samples of their manufactures to be exhibited at the headquarters of the Society on the 9th day of the 5th moon (the 7th June); the Society has during the last few days received a number of samples of different kinds of native-made articles. The Society has also been in receipt of letters advising the Society to organise a street parade in order that all the samples of native-made goods received by the Society may be shown to one and all of the people by being carried along the streets, together with some other show so as to encourage the people in the purchase of home-made articles for their use. The Society, on this account, has convened a meeting to take place on the 1st proximo for the purpose of making preparations for the carrying out of the proposed street parade. There will also be some other questions to be discussed at the coming meeting in connection with sanitary matters, and a petition to be drafted and forwarded to the Throne praying for the institution of constitutional government.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Yesterday the Canton-Hankow Railway Company held a meeting at the Company's office, and the committee of the different charitable institutions were invited to attend it with the object that all the charitable institutions be made to undertake the collection of the second call of subscriptions for the Company. There are altogether nine charitable institutions in Canton, but only the representatives of six of them were present at the meeting and agreed to offer their assistance to the Company, while the other three still remain in opposition to the Company and are unwilling to take up the responsibilities of collecting the second call.

JAPANESE CONSUL.

Mr. A. Segawa has been appointed to be Consul for Japan at Canton, and he assumed charge of office yesterday from Mr. S. Uyeno.

PROVINCIAL EXAMINER.

The new Provincial Examiner, Shum Tseng Tung, took over the seal of office this morning from Wang Jen Wen, who will shortly leave here for Szechuan on promotion as Provincial Treasurer there.

RICE SALES.

The daily proceeds from the sale of cheap rice in the four sheds during the days from the 26th day to the 29th of the 4th moon were as follows:—

	East shed.	West shed.	Honam shed.	Wongsha shed.
26th ...	$1,970	$1,403	$859	$946
27th ...	2,013	1,416	1,304	986
28th ...	1,848	1,165	1,031	824
29th ...	2,430	1,478	1,615	1,693
				1st June.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

In consideration of the representations of the Canton Kwong Yun charitable institution requesting the necessary permission to run a special steamer on Saturday nights during the plague season from Hongkong with the object of facilitating Chinese invalids desirous of proceeding to Canton, the Viceroy, in addition to granting the petition, has also requested the Canton Self-Government Society to devise means for the collection of subscriptions and to erect a large matshed on the Canton New Bund in close proximity to the river steamers' wharves for the purpose of receiving plague patients on their arrival here from Hongkong on board the steamers. This measure is proposed with a view of helping the Canton Fong Pin Hospital in its work, as the latter hospital is the only institution which admits plague-infected people from Hongkong for medical treatment. Moreover, the Fong Pin Hospital is situated at a distance from the river steamer wharves. The Viceroy also stated that the Shan Hon Chu will be authorised to appropriate a certain sum of money from the Canton Government Treasury towards the expenses of this relief measure.

U. S. CONSUL GENERAL.

During the absence on leave of Mr. Leo Bergholz, Consul-General for the U. S. A. at Canton, Mr. Willard B. Hull to-day assumed duties as Vice Consul-General in charge.

BLACKMAIL.

Blackmailing letters were recently received by the rice junks running between Canton and Fatshan demanding from each of them the payment of a sum of $200.

JAPANESE CONSUL.

H. E. Viceroy Chang will receive Mr. A. Segawa, the new Japanese Consul at Canton, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WUCHOW S. S. CO.

After the agitation over the West River patrol question the Wuchow gentry started to float a shipping company under the style of the Wuchow Shipping Company, Limited, to run steamers between Canton, Hongkong and Wuchow. The required capital of $300,000 is reported to have been fully subscribed. The promoters of the concern have petitioned the Viceroy applying for the registration of the Company, and their application has now been sanctioned by the Viceroy. It is expected that the enterprise will shortly be in a position to place steamers on the run in competition with foreign vessels now engaged on the line.

2nd June.

DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL.

To-morrow being the Dragon boat festival a general public holiday will be observed in Canton. The Custom House here will be closed and the discharge and shipment of cargo will be suspended.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

Mr. Liang Yun Wu, a native of Canton, and a member of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, has been instructed to proceed to Canton on a mission of investigation into the affairs connected with the Canton-Hankow Railway Company.

Mr. C. Johnson, formerly traffic manager of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, anton, has been engaged by the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, Hunan, as chief engineer.

GOVERNOR OF KWANGSI.

H. E. Chang Ming-Kee, Governor of Kwangsi, has been denounced to the Throne by censor Pi Shou on several charges. The matter has been placed in the hands of the Canton Viceroy, H. E. Chang Jen Chun, who has been instructed to investigate it and to report accordingly.

THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

The Viceroy has again issued a proclamation to prohibit his subordinates throughout the whole province of Kwangtung from indulging in the habit of opium smoking. In the proclamation His Excellency stated that those officials who are still addicted to the opium vice are required to report themselves within the limit of one month and they will be sent to the anti-opium refuge for medical treatment. Those who do not obey the instructions as set down in the proclamation will be visited with immediate dismissal from office when found.

BRITISH CONSUL-GENERAL.

Mr. Harry H. Fox, Acting Consul-General, assumed charge of H. B. M.'s Consulate General at Canton on the 1st instant from Mr. R. W. Mansfield.

4th June.

EMIGRATION PROHIBITED.

On learning that the German Government is desirous of recruiting emigrants at Swatow for Samoa Island, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Capital despatched a telegram to Canton, in which the Ministry inquired into the facts of the proposed German emigration scheme and instructed the Canton authorities to stop the natives from going abroad.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

At the meeting held on the 1st instant at the headquarters of the Canton Self-Government Society it was agreed that the Society should arrange to erect a large matshed on the new bund, as instructed by the Viceroy, in co-operation with the Fong Pin Hospital to receive invalids who may proceed to Canton on board the river steamers from Hongkong for treatment during the plague season. The Viceroy will be requested to, at first, grant a certain sum of money to meet the expenses for the purpose and the Society will undertake to solicit subscriptions to support the undertaking.

At the same meeting it was also suggested to erect statues of the two patriots, Fung Ha Wai and Aotai Chang Siu Hing, in commemoration of their services in the American boycott, and as regards the latter especially for his good offices in the furtherance of the anti-opium movement, etc.

BRITISH CONSUL.

H. E. the Viceroy received Mr. H. H. Fox, the new British Consul at Canton, this morning at 10 o'clock.

CLAN FIGHT.

The magistrate of the Fa Yuen district forwarded an urgent despatch to the Viceroy, reporting that a serious clan fight in which arms were freely used was taking place in that district and requested the Viceroy to at once send a large body of troops to the scene to restore order.

OFFICIAL'S DEPARTURE.

Mr. Chou Tsz Chi, ex-officiating Chinese Minister at Washington, after a short stay here, left yesterday for the north.

The three robbers—Li Chung, Choo Fung Poi and Tam Ye—who were extradited to Canton a short time ago from Hongkong, were beheaded on the 2nd instant. The British Consul at Canton was requested to be present to witness the criminals undergo the capital punishment.

DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL.

Yesterday being the annual Dragon Boat Festival, the harbour presented an animated and lively spectacle with its 16 Dragon boats all in a line one following the other on the other side of Honam, where hundreds of crafts of different build, especially the flower boats, were lying close together leaving only a clear course for the dragon boats in the race. But for the fairway, the harbour might be said to be almost blocked for a while. Thousands of people congregated on the river bank to witness the spectacle. Large quantities of firecrackers were discharged when the Dragon boats sped along at a furious pace in their contest for honours and the noise caused by the sounding of gongs and drums and the cheering of the spectators was so great that it was deafening while it lasted. The races began in the morning and continued till nearly 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The weather was rather favourable during the day except for occasional small showers of rain.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory at 6 p.m. last Thursday:—"June 4, 4.30 p.m. Probably typhoon East Luzon."

COMMERCIAL.

FREIGHT MARKET.

In their fortnightly report dated 30th ulto. Messrs. Lamke & Rogge write:—

The freight market during the fortnight under review has presented no fresh features of importance, business has continued to be restricted, and rates of freight remain far below the profitable mark.

At the close a slightly better feeling prevails in connection with Saigon/Hongkong freights, there is more demand for tonnage than for some time past, and 12 cents per picul is offering now for prompt loading dates.

Saigon to 1 port Philippines has the fixture of a small steamer on basis of 26 cents per picul for part capacity, and no more inquiry is traceable.

No business is reported from Saigon to other destinations. Some fresh inquiries reached this market of late for boats to load from Saigon to Japan, but in almost every instance the business that had been quoted as being tangible on a certain basis, seemed to disappear, when an offer of suitable tonnage was made or intending charterers chose to respond with a counterproposal at an altogether impossible rate.

From Manila to a Northern China port a boat of 30,000 piculs capacity has been fixed on basis of $6,000—in full.

Extreme weakness continues to be the predominant feature of trade from Java and Bangkok to this coast. From Java to Japan ports, some Japanese tonnage is said to have been settled at 8/6d.—9/6d. per ton only.

The Canton market for beans and beancakes has totally collapsed, and demand for tonnage from Newchwang has therefore almost vanished. There is only the fixture of one steamer since issue of last report.

Coal freights are unchanged. Business done Hongay/Canton at $1.40. Moji/Hongkong at $1.35 and Wakamatzu/Canton at $1.10.

Monthly:—The charter is reported of Norw. s.s. *Solstad* 897 tons net reg. for 1 month at $1,000.00, the boat being intended for employment in the Haiphong trade.

Sail Freights:—Nothing doing.

Sail Tonnage loading or to load:—None.

Sail Tonnage Disengaged:—None.

Departure of Sailers:—None.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 5th inst.:—

Although only a small general business has to be recorded, our market has continued to rule fairly steady, during the week under review, and closes with a firmer tendency in most of the leading stocks.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks continue firm at $750, after numerous small sales at the rate. The London quotation remains unchanged at £76 10s.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons have further sellers at $235. North Chinas are weak in the North at Tls. 77½. Unions are easier at $795, after small sales at the rate. There are buyers of Yangtszes at the slightly reduced rate of $150.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are wanted at $92, while Hongkong Fires are steady at $315.

Shipping.—China and Manilas can be had at $16, and Douglases at $40. Sales of Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have taken place at $19½, and more can be placed at the rate. Shell Transports have weakened to 43/9.

Refineries.—China Sugars have improved to $127, at which figure sales have been effected, and there are further buyers at $128. Perak Sugars are offering in the North at Tls. 77½.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings are a slightly firmer market, with Northern buyers at Tls. 15¼. Raubs are a shade easier, after sales at $5.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharfs have ruled quiet at $52. Whampoa Docks have strengthened, and after sales at $105 and $105½, have inquiries at $107. Shanghai Docks have improved and at the close there are Northern buyers at Tls. 88. Hongkong Wharfs have likewise appreciated and have been sold at Tls. 229.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Anglo-French Lands are inquired for at Tls. 100, while Central Stores have sellers at $124. Hongkong Hotels are steady at $95. Hongkong Lands continue on offer at $100, without inducing buyers. Humphreys Estates are in demand at $10, and Kowloon Lands at $26. In the North Shanghai Lands are wanted at Tls. 119.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have shown a slight weakness on last week's quotation and have probable sellers at Tls. 58. Hongkong Cottons can probably be placed at $11. Internationals are wanted at Tls. 63, while Lau Kung Mows and Soy Chees continue to rule quiet at Tls. 77½ and Tls. 260 respectively.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have been dealt in at $10¾, closing firmer at the rate. China Light and Powers, after sales at $4¾ in the early part of the week, have firm enquiries at $5¼, but none are obtainable. China Provedents have risen to $9¾. Green Island Cements have been taken off the market at $16¾. Hongkong Electrics have buyers at $15¼, while Dairy Farms can be secured at $20. There are buyers of Hongkong Ropes at $30. Peak Tramways (fully paid) have found further buyers at $14. Watsons are steady at $10 ex the final dividend of 30 cents per share paid on the 30th ult. Langkats continue to rise, and there are buyers in the North at Tls. 520, while Sumatras have sellers at Tls. 90.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 1/9⅜ on Demand. The T/T. rate on Shanghai is 74½.

Dividends Payable.—Langkats—Second interim of Tls. 10 for 1908, payable in Shanghai on the 15th inst.

YESTERDAY'S EXCHANGE.

	Selling.
London—Bank T.T.	1/5 5/16
Do. demand	1/9⅜
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9 9/16
France—Bank T.T.	2.23
America—Bank T.T.	43¼
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.81
India T.T.	154½
Do. demand	135
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74½
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. $100	77
Japan—Bank T.T.	87½
Java—Bank T.T.	107½
	Buying.
4 months' sight L/C.	1/9 11/16
6 months' sight L/C.	1/9 13/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	44¼
4 months' sight do.	45¼
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	2 9 15/16
4 months' sight France	2.08
6 months' sight do.	2.10
4 months' sight Germany	1.86
Bar Silver	44¼
Bank of England rate	3 %[illegible]
Bar Gold	1[illegible]

FORMOSA.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE ABORIGINES.

Tokio, May 30.

The two divisions of the expedition against the aborigines of North Formosa, which started on April 22, marching southward by separate routes inland and along the coast respectively, effected a junction on Friday and are now surrounding a district fifteen miles square, in the heart of the aborigines' territory. Friday's success prevents the aborigines in the unsubjugated parts from obtaining arms and salt.

The majority of the tribes in the surrounded district recently offered to surrender.—*N. C. D. News.*

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A LATE frost has considerably damaged the mulberry trees in Japan.

THE motor cars taking part in the race from New York to Paris left Vladivostok on 25th ult.

THROUGH traffic on the broad gauge line between Taiwan and Kwangchengtze was opened on 27th ult. The result is satisfactory.

THE Yalu Forestry Agreement was to be gazetted on 28th ult. It puts no embargo on the Chekiang Railway securing its sleepers in the Hunho district.

A VLADIVOSTOK dispatch states that the Grand Duke Constantinovitch will make a tour through Eastern Siberia early this summer by order of H.M. the Tsar.

A TELEGRAM has been received from the Consul-General at Shanghai stating that the Consular body has agreed that Hongkong shall be declared an infected port.

MR. W. F. Ford has been appointed a surveyor of boilers of unlicensed steamships under 60 tons, during the absence on leave of Mr. Thomas Neave.

THE master of the German s.s. *Phrasang* reports having passed a large water-logged junk showing one mast above water in latitude 14°.45' North; longitude 112° east.

A VLADIVOSTOK dispatch states that all goods carried on the Ussuri Railway after June 1 (Russian calendar) will be subject to a tax of one-fifth of a kopeck per pound.

IT is reported from Moji that a Japanese employee of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s branch in that Port has absconded, after embezzling a large sum of money belonging to the firm.

BANGKOK can now boast of a very respectable service of rickshaws. All the old ones are to be sent to some towns in the north where they will be put in use for the benefit of the inhabitants.

A CABLE message received by the Tokio Foreign Department states that M. Malevsky Malevitch, the newly appointed Russian Ambassador to Japan, left St. Petersburg on the 13th ultimo.

THE *Hankow Daily News* learns that the Hsia Kow Ting has agreed to pay the indemnity for damage claimed by the Japanese during the recent riots, but has requested the Japanese to pay some compensation to the coolies wounded by their revolver shots.

H.M. THE EMPEROR has been pleased to give sums of money in token of sympathy to the relatives of the officers and men who perished by the *Matsushima* disaster. The grants will vary from Yen 150 to Yen 5 according to the rank of the deceased.—*Nagasaki Press.*

COLONEL LILIEFF, the Chief of the Russian commission for Saghalien delimitation, left Nagasaki on May 19th for Vladivostok. Prior to his departure, he sent a telegram to the Imperial authorities thanking them for the courtesy which he received while in Tokio.

MR. C. Pemberton of the China Fire Insurance Company and Mr. S. Houston McKean in charge of the interests of Mrs. T. T. Ferguson are at present in Chefoo with regard to the settlement of the insurance claim for the destruction by fire of the property known as the Sin Hong, says the *Chefoo Morning Post.*

IT is stated that in response to a memorial of the Ministry of Finance an Imperial Rescript has been issued sanctioning an increase of the tax on opium in Kweichow beyond the likin duty levied on the drug in that province. This is said to have been due to the decrease of the revenue on local opium in Kweichow.

BY special command of the Empress Dowager a daughter of Duke Tsai Tieh, President of the Ministry of Finance, has been betrothed to a son of His Highness Prince Su, President of the Ministry of the Interior. Both the Prince and the Duke are well known as advocates of progress and reform; the latter, it will be remembered, was one of the five Travelling Commissioners who went abroad in 1905/6.

THE N.Y.K. steamship *Yawata-maru* which arrived at Kobe on the 19th ultimo from Sydney, brought English gold coins valued at £800,000. The treasure was delivered to the Kobe branch of the Specie Bank, whence it was sent on to the Bank of Japan in Tokyo. This gold has been bought by the Bank of Japan to add to its reserve. In March last gold was bought to the value of ¥3,00 ,000 and last month to the value of £1,000,000.

NO fewer than 47 additional cases of plague were reported to the Sanitary Department during the twenty-four hours ending at noon last Tuesday. The number of deaths was very large, and the patients came from nearly all quarters of the city. Everyone of the cases, with a single exception, was Chinese, the exception being that of a Portuguese residing at Hollywood Road. The total number of cases since the beginning of the year up to the present time is 587.

NEW regulations governing the purchase of arms and ammunition from foreign firms have recently been drafted by the Peking Government. According to these regulations the purchaser must produce a certificate signed and sealed by his superior official and present this to the consul of the foreign firm from whom it is intended that the purchase shall be made for his countersignature before the purchase is made. Foreign firms, it is hoped, will not conclude sales of arms and ammunition where this countersigned certificate is not produced.

ACCORDING to the *Japan Mail*, the Russian Government is sending 8 x 1st class officers and an archbishop as well as about 25 junior officers, both military and naval, to attend the ceremony of unveiling the Chukon-hi (monument to the spirits of the loyal dead) at Port Arthur. It appears to be some uncertainty as to the date of the ceremony, some papers indicating the 12th and some the 15th of June. It is expected that a most hearty welcome is to be given to the Russian visitors. It is thought that General Nogi will appear in Japan on the occasion for the second time, he having been present on the occasion mentioned.

LEAVE of absence, on private affairs to the United Kingdom, has been granted to Captain W. A. Odling, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, from 25th June to 31st December, 1908.

WE would like to know where all the thousands of jasmine plants go to that are brought here every year by steamers from Canton? says the *China Critic*. Already two lots have arrived totalling some 20,000 plants.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant G. R. Home, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, as the military member of the committee for the Wong-nei-chong and Queen's Recreation Grounds, *vice* Major H. J. Kelsall, R.G.A.

NEWS has reached Yokohama to the effect that Shing Yu & Co., a prominent Chinese firm in Newchwang, dealing largely in beans and beancake, has failed. It is stated that the Specie Bank and a number of Japanese oil cake importers have been affected by the failure.

AN inquest was held at the Magistracy, at noon last Thursday, on the death, which took place a day or two ago, of a Chinaman, about fifty-five years of age, who was killed by falling into the coal bunker on board the steamer *Hilary*. A verdict of death by misadventure was returned.

AN Imperial Volunteer Fleet steamer, to be named the *Sakura-maru*, now being built at the Mitsu Bishi Yard at Nagasaki, is to be launched on the 6th inst. H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa, president of the Imperial Marine Society, the owners of the steamer, will be present at the launch.

THE Japanese Naval Torpedo School is said to have invented a new type of submarine mines, which is now being experimented with at Nagaura Bay, Yokosuka. The special feature of the mine is that it will sink to the sea bottom automatically after the lapse of a certain fixed period.

CEDRIC, one of the noted race ponies of Shanghai, has finished his racing days, having been handed over to the police a week ago. Cedric's performances have been of a notable nature, his best being in the Spring of 1906 when he carried off the Champions, creating a record of 2.35 3/5; which was beaten at the recent meeting by Spree, and Moriak in the Champions, the latter's time being 2.34.

ACCORDING to a Seoul despatch, a detachment of the Japanese expeditionary force, thirty strong, encountered about one thousand insurgents in South-eastern Korea on Sunday and, was compelled to retire. A sergeant, an interpreter, and the remainder only escaped with great difficulty. The Korean Government has again prohibited the sale in Korea of a number of journals published by Koreans abroad.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Cablenews American* dated 30th May says—The Secretary of War has announced that the American fleet will arrive at Manila on October 1 and will go to Yokohama on October 17. There the fleet will be divided into two squadrons. The first will sail directly for Manila on the 24th, and the second squadron will sail on November 1 for Amoy. The second squadron will reach Manila again on November 7.

A SERIOUS stabbing affray took place on the Praya at Kennedy Town on Saturday night last. An arrest has been effected. The injured man, who is not expected to live, was sent to the Government Civil Hospital. He was stabbed through the lungs. It is not known as yet the cause of the affray, but it is believed the trouble was over a woman. The accused, a barber, was arraigned in the Police Court, on Tuesday, and the case was adjourned.

ACCORDING to a Yokosuka dispatch, instructions have been received by the Yokosuka Naval Yard from the Minister of the Navy ordering the abandonment of the projected construction of three submarine boats, in order to lessen expenditure. This goes to confirm the rumours that have been in circulation for some time, to the effect that a still further reduction of the expenditure on new undertakings of the army and navy has been decided upon.

POLICEMAN Finaman, of Aberdeen Police Station, charged the master of a fishing junk at the Police Court, last Saturday, with being in possession of a quantity of explosives without a permit from the police. The fishing junk was lying at anchor in Aberdeen Bay. P.C. Finaman boarded her in search of opium, but instead he found one pound of dynamite and a quantity of fuses and detonators hidden in the hold. The defendant pleaded guilty, and a fine of $25 was passed.

IN view of the vast area of land occupied by the poppy in the Province of Shansi, His Highness Duke Tsai Tse, President of the Ministry of Finance, sent Mr. Chuan Shui, a councillor of the Ministry of Finance, to Shansi to investigate the possibility of reducing the area in accordance with the general scheme of reduction. It is reported from Taiyuan-fu that Mr. Chuan Shui has arrived there, and that Mr. Ko, an expectant district magistrate, has been appointed by the head office of the Likin collectorate as assistant to Mr. Chuan.

JUST at noon last Thursday an accident was reported as having taken place in the harbour. A sampan, with only a woman on board, had just left the U.S.S. *Chattanooga* and was sailing for Wanchai, when a sudden gust of wind caught her broadside on and overturned her. The accident was seen by some person on board H.M.S. *Tamar*, and a launch sent off to render assistance. The woman was seen clinging to the side of the sampan and was rescued. The boat was then taken in tow, and removed to Arsenal Street pier, where the woman was landed.

A LATE rumour has spread over the China coast, much to the disquiet of the Austrian merchants in Shanghai and the other large cities, to the effect that the Austrian Legation in Peking has subscribed for some $100,000, Mexican, worth of shares in a Chinese commercial enterprise. The Austrian merchants are much wrought up over what they consider a display of partiality, claiming that such action on the part of the Legation will be highly prejudicial to their interests. They are now preparing to send a memorial to the home office asking for an investigation.—*Manila Times.*

A TALE of a dog is told in the *Japan Gazette*. A fight, says our Yokohama contemporary, took place between a "boy" of the Commander of H.M.S. *King Alfred* and a bluejacket of the same ship at the English hatoba about noon on the 20th, arising out of a question regarding the dog of the Commander, which was to be taken back to the ship by the former after a walk ashore. It is alleged that the dog severely bit the bluejacket and he consequently kicked it. The guardian of the dog started to avenge the dog and a hand-to-hand conflict ensued. When the fight was about to become serious some officials from the Water Police Station arrived on the scene and amicably settled the affair.

YESTERDAY forenoon, in the Police Court, the Frenchman—F. J. Desplats—was brought up on remand, before Mr. J. H. Kemp, charged with the larceny of $2,500, the property of the French Government. The accused was further examined and the case adjourned.

INFORMATION has been received from the Government of Bengal that Hongkong has been declared an infected port, and regulations for the prevention of introduction of plague by sea will be enforced in the port of Orissa against arrivals from Hongkong.

THE Hongkong office of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be moved from the present premises, 2nd floor, 16, Queen's Road Central, to the 3rd floor, York Buildings, Chater Road, from and after Thursday, the 4th instant.

ACCORDING to official returns, the total output of Formosan sugar, this year, is estimated at 1,150,000 piculs. Owing to the rise of the price of the commodity, the sugar companies' profits are expected to be greater than last year, although the sugar cane harvest has not been so good.

H. E. WU TING-FANG, Chinese Minister in Washington, reports that the United States Government has declared that, if China could succeed in entirely eradicating the opium habit within the limit set by Imperial Decree, the United States would regard her as "the foremost nation of Asia in moral courage."

IT is reported that Chinese Government notes of five thousand cash, ten thousand cash, and also of five dollars and ten dollars will soon be put into circulation. The sample notes have been sent to the local authorities by whom a proclamation will be issued informing the public to circulate them.—*Hankow Daily News.*

THE *Hankow Daily News* learns that the claims of the Japanese shop-keepers who suffered during the recent riots were paid on Saturday afternoon (23rd ult.), after what amounted to an ultimatum had been sent by the Japanese Consul. The total claims amounted to the respectable little sum of thirty thousand taels.

WE learn that the new Chinese Shipping Company, recently formed in Bangkok, was to hold a general meeting on Sunday, 17th ult., when important questions would be discussed. It is stated that a great number of shares have been purchased recently by Chinese business people in towns of the interior, and prospects are generally encouraging.

AT the Shanghai Horse Bazaar on 27th ult. the well-known race pony Runic, which showed excellent form during the latter part of the training season, but was not entered for any of the events of the Spring Meeting, was offered for sale by auction. There was a poor attendance, and as there was no better offer than Tls. 115 the pony was withdrawn

HIS Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:—An Ordinance to extend the provisions of The Liquor Licenses Ordinance, 1898, and to provide for the grant of brewery licenses; and an Ordinance to amend The Evidence Ordinance 1889.

ON the night of the 17th ultimo, two rows of houses, including the official quarters of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, at Chemulpo, were destroyed by fire. During the same night two other houses in the port caught fire by some unknown means. Happily the fire was discovered at both the latter places in time, and the flames were extinguished before much damage had been done.

A VERY sharp penalty was imposed by Mr. J. H. Kemp, in the Police Court, last Saturday, on the Chinese compradore, of 5 Chinese Street, who was convicted on a charge of receiving the stolen provisions, which had been removed from Messrs. H. Ruttonjee and Company's store in D'Aguilar Street. His Worship sent the compradore to gaol for three months without the option of a fine. The thief received a similar sentence.

THERE is a gratifying diminution in the number of plague cases last Wednesday. The official returns state them at sixteen cases, bringing the total for the year up to 603. With the exception of one case all were Chinese, six out of the sixteen having succumbed to the disease. The exception is a European case which has occurred in No. 1 Block, Kennedy Road quarters. This is the second European case this year; both the patients are under treatment.

DURING the last 48 hours the number of plague cases advanced from 517 to 539, and the first European patient was taken from No. 1a Block, Kennedy Road, who is possibly a soldier. The death-list was very high, but the European lives. During the week there were 133 cases reported and 109 deaths, among the patients being an Indian and a Portuguese. Three cases of small-pox were recorded, one of the victims being a European.

AN Indian police constable—No. 600—was, at the Police Court, last Monday morning, sentenced to one month's hard labour for theft. He was accused of stealing a bottle of soda water belonging to Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company on the 29th ulto. The Indian, it was stated, picked up the bottle of soda water from a box of others, drew the cork, and drank the contents. He was seen by the watchman, who was watching the case of minerals.

AT Aberdeen, last Sunday, the master—Leung Choi Kwong—of a fishing junk (No. 4220) was arrested by Policeman Finaman on a charge of being in possession of a quantity of arms and ammunition. Hidden in the hold of the junk the officer found a revolver, seventy-eight rounds of ammunition and eight spears. The accused was charged in the Police Court, on Monday. He was discharged. The arms and ammunition were forfeited.

A RATHER serious accident befell a Chinese seaman belonging to the s.s. *Hilary*. While engaged early last Tuesday morning in mopping the deck of the steamer, the native had the misfortune of over-balancing himself and was precipitated into the hold below. The fall caused serious injuries to the deck-hand; his legs were badly hurt and his head somewhat severely bruised. The man was picked up and removed to the hospital for treatment. The Chinaman's condition is believed to be serious.

IT is reported from Peking that the Waiwupu has been considering the complaints made by the various Chinese Chambers of Commerce in the Yangtse provinces that many merchant steamers of various nationalities have of late been visiting non-treaty ports along the Yangtse in contravention of the Commercial treaty of 1899 which allows foreign merchant vessels to touch at the following eight Yangtse ports only, viz., Chinkiang, Nanking, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Hankow, Shasi, Ichang and Chungking. It is also stated that the Waiwupu has referred the matter to the Inspectorate General of Customs and that due notice of this alleged violation of Treaty Regulations will be made to the Foreign Diplomatic Body in the Capital.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5:

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: RESERVE.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	$125	$125	£1,500,000 $13,500,000 $250,000	$2,000,387	Final of £2 on old and £1.10/- on new shares for ½-year ending 31.12.07	5 %	$750 London £76.10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£12,735 $300,000	$71,293	$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$1,560,000 $219,058 $401,959	none	$20 for 1906	8½ %	$235 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£125,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,942	Tls. 204,424	Interim of 7/6 ex 2/5½ for 1907	6 %	Tls. 77½
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	$250	$100	$3,000,000 £00,000 $456,407 £125,137. 15/- $434,434	'2 506,011	Final of $15 making $45 for 1906 and interim of $30 for 1907	5½ %	$795
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	$100	$60	$1,000,000 $199,032 $85,157	'591,763	$12 and bonus $3 for 1906	10 %	$150 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$20	$1,000,000 $340,097 $13,8.2	$372,432	$6 and bonus $2 for 1906	8½ %	192 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,3 5,941	$428,027	$27 for 1906	8½ %	$315
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	$25	$25	$7,000	$1,053	$1 for 1906	...	$16 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	$50	$50	$264,038 $96,988	Nil.	$4 for year ending 30.6.1907	10 %	$40
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	$15	$250,000 $575,000 $75,279 $20,000	16 437	5 for 2nd half-year making in all $2½ for year ending 31.12.07	7½ %	$295 sa. and b.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld. (Preferred) Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	£5	£5	£60,000 £270,000	£3,694	5/- for 1906 @ ex 2/2½=$2.24 per share	3½ %	$38 $24
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited Do. (Preference)	200,000 100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 £400,000	Tls. 14 510	Final of Tls. 2½ making Tls. 3½ for 1907	7½ %	Tls. 43 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£1,871 $65,000	172,370	Second interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 9 for a/c 1907	7½ %	Tls. 52½ 45/9
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 10,000	$10 $10	$10 $5	47,221	$98	$1.00 $0.50 for year ending 30.4.19 8	4 % 3½ %	$25 $15
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	3 ,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 95,000 Tls. 419,479 Tls. 62,000 Tls. 81,200 Tls. 30,000	18 730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12½ %	Tls. 49 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	'100	'100	450,000	9,218	$8 for year ending 31.12.06	...	$128 buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	$100	$100	none		For 1897	...	122
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	s. 100,000	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	...	Tls. 77½ sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£15,000 £24,398	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (No. 10) for account 1908	7½ %	Tls. 15½ buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	8/10 £1	£4,873	11,358	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	...	58
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	$25	$25	64,124	$3,726	$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	$13
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	60,000	$50	$50	0,000 36,8 6 $40,000	3,556	Final of $1½ making $3½ for 1907	6½ %	$52 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld.	50,000	$50	$50	$100,000 $50,000	41,442	Final of $4 making $8 for 1907	7½ %	$107 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	10,459	Interim of Tls. 2½ for six months ending 31st October, 1907	7 %	Tls. 88 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 691,257 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 125,000	2626	Final of Tls. 9 making Tls. 7 for 1907	7½ %	Tls. 229 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2 ,000	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 100 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	$25	$25	30,000	10,908	$2½ for year ending 30.6.07	10½ %	$22 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	$15	$15	$1,000		$1.80 for 1906	...	$12½ sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	$50	$50	648,975	1252	Final of $3½ making $7½ for 1907	7½ %	595 sales
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	50,000	$100	$100	743,075 $250,000	$ 91	Final of $3½ making in all $7 for year ending 31.12.07	7 %	$100 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	$10	$10	$217,426	4 621	70 cents for 1907	7 %	$10 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	0,000	$50	$30	350,000 none	653	5½ for 1907	6½ %	$26 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,523,045 Tls. 179,000	Tls. 107,5.7	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. for 1907	6½ %	Tls. 119 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	$50	$50	none	31,541	Final of $2.10 making in all $4.10 for year ending 31.12.07	8½ %	$48 sa. and b.
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 8,807	Tls. 2½ for year ended 31.10.1907	4½ %	Tls. 58
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	$10	$10	Tls. 23,276 $60,000	$14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	4½ %	$11
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	...	Tls. 63 buyers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	Tls. 8 for 1906	...	Tls. 77½
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	T s. 28,257	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 260
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,299	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	$7½
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	$12	$25,000	Nil.	$1.20 for 1907	11 %	$10½ buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited Do. Do. special shares	50,000 * 50,000	$10 $1	$10 $1	one	$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	16½ buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld.	125,000	$10	$10	$120,000	5,593	80 cents for 1907	8½ %	$9½
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	$7½	$6	$60,000 $5,000	$2,974	$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	6½ %	$20
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	$10	$10	$12,500	$5 078	Final of 75 cents making in all $1½ for 1907	11½ %	$10½ buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	$20	$20	$186,000	$15,002	$2½ for year ending 28.2.07	12½ %	$20 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	$10	$10	none	$9,321	$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	7½ %	$15½ buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$25	$25	$120,000	$4,578	Final of $15 making in all $19 for 1907	8½ %	$225 sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld.	50,000	$10	$10	$100,000	18,191	Final of $1.20 making in all $2 for 1907	6½ %	$30 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,003	Tls. 17,127	Interim of Tls. 10 for 1st quarter	6½ %	Tls. 120 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	$10	$10			80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	8 %	$14 $8
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	$10	$ 1	$5,000	$7.3 4		4 %	
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	$10	$10				...	38
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7½ for 1907	7 %	Tls. 109 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 7,000	Tls. 8,493	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	15 %	Tls. 90 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 58 331	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1907	...	Tls. 380 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	none	$1. $41,934	None	...	$23 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$ 5	$ 5	none	$478	40 cents for year ending 31.5.07	6½ %	$6 sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 6½ for year ending 30.4.07	4½ %	Tls. 97 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	none	$111	50 cents for 1907	4½ %	$11
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	$10	$4	$35,000	$1,360	$0 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and $10.80 on 100 Founders shares for year ended 31.5.07	6½ %	$13
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	$10	$10	$300,000 $25,000	16,438	Final of 30 cents=3 %=making 60 cents for year ending 31.12.07	6 %	$10
William Powell, Limited	15,000	$10	$10	none	$41	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1908	...	$13 buyers

† These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:—

Langkats—(2nd interim)	Tls. 10	June 15th

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